

Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XV—NO. 25.

YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 753

THE IMMENSE RUSH FOR THIN CLOTHING STILL CONTINUES.

We have never been so busy as during the past week, and have been compelled to use Cutters, Stock Clerks, and Cash Boys as Salesmen, and even then have not been able to wait on all of our customers. We have on hand all of the most desirable goods for Summer Wear, made up in the latest styles. Blue Suits, in all qualities, \$7.50 up. Black Flannel coats at \$2.50. Fine light colored Cassimere Suits, made equal to Custom Work, \$12, \$14, and \$15; these goods are just the same as Merchant Tailors charge \$25 to \$30. New lots of choice white vests at \$1.50 and \$2, just received. A good Tweed suit for \$4. Large lines of good white vests, at \$1. An immense stock of light weight pantaloons from 75c to \$5. In these goods we have a great many special bargains. Splendid bargains in our furnishing department. Our 25c, 35c, 40c, and 50c undershirt are all extra good value. Our 50c colored and 75c white shirts surpass all others. Our hat and cap stock is very large. In this market we are meeting with unequalled success. Large lines of fine soft goods, new and stylish Derbys, and immense stock of straws. Our large stock and popular prices win.

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MARBLE WORKS,



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Made of AMERICAN and ITALIAN MARBLE and GRANITE of all kinds. Also SAND STONE MONUMENTS.

COPEING for Cemetery Lots, IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS, VASES, and URNS for Cemeteries and Lawns.

All work executed by first-class workmen. Delivered and erected in a good and substantial manner in any part of the State. Prices on favorable terms. Just received a fine assortment of

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Representing the Different Varieties of Foreign Marble.

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Ayer's
Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease. Syphilis and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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REPAIR SHOP**

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All work done in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner. REPAIRING LADIES FINE SHOES A SPECIALTY. I have faith to believe I can please the most fastidious.

LEWIS MILLER.



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SULPHUR SOAP.**

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only removes from the Complexion all blemishes arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS ARE INSURED BY THE USE OF Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT WITH THE PERSON.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING AND LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT WITH THE PERSON.

It DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (2 Cakes), 60c. and \$1.20.

N.B.—Send by Mail. Prepaid, on receipt of price, and 5 cents extra for each Cake.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

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127 772

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Is the only Cooking Stove in the world with the Baking Oyen Extending Rearward, and over the rear extension a PORTABLE PLASTERED COPPER RESERVOIR. It is manufactured only by

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Buffalo and Detroit. None but the genuine articles have the "Crowning Glory." For sale by one of the leading dealers in every place. It is the only Stove in the world with a Warming Oyen under the Firebox, and front doors opening over a detachable shelf in front. Buy the only Cooking Stove ever made exactly suitable for the Farmer's use. 742m

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King Combination Captured.

Peddlers Demoralized and in Full Retreat.

An Entire New Deal, with CASH for Trumps.

\$250 for an elegant 7 octave MARSHAL & SMITH piano. Warranted for 3 years.

\$150 for an elegant ESTEY ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

\$125 for an elegant TABER ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

\$125 for a good BOARDMAN & GRAY piano, second-hand. Warranted for 5 years.

\$30 for a good second-hand MELODEON.

Everything in the Musical line at equally low prices.

Pianos and Organs to RENT. Rent applied if purchased.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Don't be bulldozed by travelling peddlars into buying worthless instruments, when you can buy RELIABLE and first-class instruments at home, and of responsible parties.

Chas. E. Samson,

GENERAL AGENT.

729

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700

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Baths—Steam, Electrical and Hot Air.

Opens the pores, removes colds, poisons, and biliousness from the system. Shampooing, rubbing and tonic treatment follows to prevent taking cold.

These and other remedies are used to cure catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of females, of kidneys, liver, eye, ear, etc., etc.

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A thorough gymnastic system for ladies and gentlemen in twenty minutes once a day. Doubles the strength in three months. Does not fatigue nor exhaust.

Refreshes and invigorates. Removes dyspepsia and indigestion. Tones the nervous system. Improves the circulation. Warms the extremities. Increases the general vitality.

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724

Letters from E. Samson—No. 5.

HEIDELBERG, July 24th, 1878.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL:

As age brings wisdom, so distance lends enchantment, and in the morning I expect to climb the hill to the famous castle here,

and then to the tower on the Königstuhl,

906 feet above the sea where I can not only see the Rhine that I have been sailing on to-day,

but the Neckar, the Odenwald, the Black Forest and "the vine clad hills of Bingen—of Bingen on the Rhine."

It would take columns of your paper to fitly describe the beauties and the wonders. I will not attempt it now, I lack inspiration to-night.

I will attempt to describe in this letter something more of the Paris exposition.

I find nothing in the book show of the Harpers, Appleton's, or of Houghton, Osgood & Co., or any others to speak of, and in the machinery department of the United States, I think there is a limit.

I am somewhat disappointed there. A portable timber house well constructed forms the facade of our U. S. building and it is decorated with the coats of arms of the several states of the Union. I noticed inside (where I registered my name), on the walls were a number of photographs by American artists, and there is an amusing group of infants from Chicago. An Englishman viewing them thought a hundred babes were all taken together, and allowed no country could beat that. The photographers have altogether a very good show. There were a few good pictures by American artists, but without much originality or individuality, "Sunday in old Virginia" is one of the best.

There is quite a display in dentistry.

Tiffany of New York has a case of silverware, the Waltham Watch Co. make a showing, and a model P. O. in the exhibit of the Yale Lock Manufacturing Co. of Stamford, Conn.

is quite ingenious. M. Larabee of Albany, the biscuit maker, has a beautiful show of 422 kinds of biscuits. Their goods were the only thing American I saw that I liked after as I don't remember seeing a cracker on a table since I left New York.

The Chinese exhibition is very extensive and very fine, and not the least interesting is a showing of Chinese coins running back 2,254 years before Christ.

I was informed they sold the bedstead shown at the centennial, for five thousand dollars to a man in California.

They now have a good many elegant things made expressly for this exhibition. Japan has a good showing; one screen is valued at 60,000 francs.

In the Paris Salon I find a large display of pictures; there are upwards of 2,000 and every one ought to find something to please.

I was quite as well pleased as with the "old masters" in the Louvre.

In sculpture there are six hundred subjects or more.

A decision or award of prizes has recently been made and the subject

"Samson betrayed by Delilah" is awarded to M. Heeter Lemaire.

The statuary in the Italian department, recently made, is most exquisite, and for

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

Cheboygan has just let the contract for an \$8,000 school building.

Ex-Gov. Bagley has presented a foun-tain to the State Public School at Cold-water.

Bickford & Co. have sold out their pat-ent on "hat farm gate" to Oliver Perry, of Grand Rapids.

The Western Union Fair for the coun-ties of Muskegon, Ottawa, Oceana, Ne-waygo and West Kent, will be held at Muskegon September 10-13; \$8,500 in premiums will be awarded.

Shiawassee county boasts a model poor house, not only self-supporting, but a source of profit to the country. If this is done by good management and not by starving the inmates on miserable food and wretched care, it is to be commend-ed.

Portland Observer: Mrs. Jas. Sabin, who has been spending several months in Ohio and returned last week, says in regard to the Mansfield and Coldwater Railroad, that that portion of it between Mansfield and Tiffin had been completed and is in operation, and that the iron was laid for a distance of 50 miles this side of Tiffin, but it was never completed to form a junction with any other road and was consequently never used, and a short time ago the iron was taken up from that portion north of Tiffin, which is pretty good evidence that the road will not be pushed through very soon, and this being the case the Marshal and Coldwater road is a little farther away than ever. This is not the kind of news we like to give, but it seems to be facts.

A queer malady has broken out among the harvest laborers of Clinton County. The hands and fingers begin to be stiff and swell so rapidly and to so great an extent that they burst open, discharging large quantities of matter. The swelling in some cases, is extending to the arms, and becoming serious.

Attorney-General Kirchner in behalf of the State has commenced a suit in the Wayne Circuit Court to recover from the Michigan Southern Railroad Company about \$1,000,000, claimed to be due for specific taxes.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury, issued a call Wednesday for the redemp-tion of five millions of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1865, and it is expected that an additional call for ten millions will be issued in a few days. The subscriptions to the four per cent loan to-day, \$1,665,000.

A squad of 16 prisoners under the charge of United States Marshal Upham, of the Western District of Arkansas, and his aids, arrived at the Detroit House of Correction Wednesday. Two were white men, 7 colored men and 7 Indians—one a regular wild Comanche just from the plains in his native garb. These were all sentenced by the United States Court of Western Arkansas to the Detroit House of Correction, and their names and crimes are as follows: Three for murder, senior life, named, Man Lewis, Peter Grayson and Robert Love, all col-ored. Three for assault with intent to kill, named Charles Brown, Jesse Nail and Assawachie, all Indians. Two for mail robbery, named Sam Young and H. Tennet. The rest were sentenced for larceny. Their names were as follows: Lemon Johnson, Henry Roberts, Harry, Warfield, John Starr, Wesley Warren, Charlie Lewis, E. Folsom, Patrick Kol-nazi and Fayette Buffington.

A grand jury has been ordered in the Wayne Circuit Court for the September term. The last grand jury summoned for this county was in 1868, ten years ago.

The Nationals of the fifth Congressional district nominated C. C. Constock, of Grand Rapids.

The Republicans of the 19th judicial

district, by vote in convention, recom-mend A. V. McAlay, of Manistee, for ap-pointment in place of H. H. Wheeler re-signed.

Thos. E. Streeter was arrested at All-egan, for mailing a postal card bearing obscene words.

J. F. French dropped dead at Montpelier, Vt. Thursday morning. This is a sad blow to Kalamazoo and the Northern Railroad project which he had contracted to finish.

The Michigan State Association of Spiritualists meet at Grand Rapids Au-gust 29 to September 1.

Heavy fires have been ravaging the shore of Lake Superior from Grand Island to Whitefish Point, doing great damage in the woods.

James M. Sutton, telegraph operator at Battle Creek, with his wife, were drowned in Goguac Lake on Friday.

A girl named Moore, about 12 years old, living near Owosso, was met by a tramp, who threw his coat over her head and then carried her to the woods near by, where he ravished her outrageously, in a most horrible manner, threatening to take her life. The fellow was caught near Oakley. He answers to the name of Napoleon De Lord, and acknowledges his crime. There is great excitement.

Clinton county produced more wheat last year than any other county in the State, according to the official figures. Oakland county reports 130,000 more bushels, but has nine more towns. Clinton also leads in the average yield,

Two men, named Burk and O'Connell were drowned in Hungerford Lake, Mcosta county, on the 4th. They, in company with two or three others, went out fishing in a boat and got to sculling, when the boat upset.

Gen. Sheridan while waiting for a train at Kalamazoo did a very kind and thoughtful act. Capt. Hodges, a soldier of the rebellion, is confined to his bed with consumption, and the General visited his sick room that the brave dy-ing soldier might have the great comfort of a brief interview with the gallant rider of Winchester.

The Great Western and Canada South-ern will run rival excursion trains to Niagara Falls this week, leaving Detroit Saturday evening and returning Mon-day morning.

Latest Michigan patents:

Car coupling—G. H. Ames, Adrian.

Current Wheel—Wm. Aigu, Grand Rapids.

Spectacle frame, etc.—G. D. Edmundson, Detroit.

Cutting Tools—G. W. Maker, Albion.

Trade mark—Craft & Taylor, Detroit.

Trade mark—T. Schunemann.

Mr. L. O. Sabin, of Grand Traverse, has come to a profitable understanding with the hawks about his farm. He agrees not to resort to gun-shot policy, and they in return have taken the contract to keep his fields clear of the potato bugs—and they do it.

The Calumet and Hecla copper pro-duct for July was 1,337 tons. During the first seven months of this year, this mine has produced 8,169 tons of copper.

Dr. J. H. Beech, of Coldwater, makes

good suggestion in the way of prevent-ing reaping and mowing machine acci-dents, to-wit: Always throw the machine out of gear the moment it is stopped.

On Monday night, at Ludington, Mrs. Esther E. Chapin heard some one trying to enter the house, and without waking her invalid husband, descended the stairs and entered a room where her children were sleeping. A man pre-sently appeared at the window of the room, not six feet from her, and raised

his hand to lift up the sash, when she shot a bullet straight through his heart. The deceased was found to be Wm. Hartnett, a laborer in George Stray's mill, who had lived about two or three years. The verdict was homicide justified by the facts.

Charles Covil, of Ohio, aged 17, Michael Maher, of New York, aged 19, Orrin Hor-ton, of New York, aged 19, and John Wilson, aged 31, four tramps, who broke into Weeden's store at Vernon, a few days ago, were arraigned before Judge Turner and plead guilty. The first three were sentenced to the Ionia prison for four years each, and Wilson to Jackson for five years. Napoleon Berard, who committed the rape last week on a little girl of 13 years near Owosso, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to Jackson for 20 years. Berard is a French Canadian, and from Three Rivers, Canada.

The people of the northern part of the State are having much trouble, and in the future litigation may be caused, on account of the inaccurate surveys that laid down the original lines. The trou-ble has been increased by the errors of local surveyors, whose chains were found to vary in length, having become longer by wear. The uncertainty became so great that Geo. E. Steele, surveyor of Antioch county, wrote to the Secretary of State for the standard yard measure which the statute says shall be kept in the State archives, and he received an answer that there was a stick there said to be a yard in length but nobody appeared to know certainly whether it was or not. Mr. Steele then applied to the Government at Washington, and got a steel rod attested to be exactly six feet long. With this he tested a number of surveyor's chains. One chain which had been in long and constant use was found to be four and one-eighth inches too long in 33 feet. In surveying a quar-ter section by metes and bounds with this chain the error would amount to 3.62 acres, or in surveying a road 10 miles long the error would amount to 18 rods. When the survey is made not by metes and bounds but by bisecting a line already surveyed of course the error would not appear.—*Grand Rapids Democrat.*

John Cook of Allegan, had a tame fox which finally came to stealing chickens, Sunday night he told his son to kill the fox Monday morning if he heard him come about. Cook heard the fox first, then went out and got down among the bushes near the coop watching for the Fox. Then the boy heard a noise, saw a stir among the bushes, and fired. The charge hit his father in the side, and the wounded man died in about an hour. It was four o'clock and the boy could not see distinctly. The boy did not know that his father was out, and is not to blame.

Post Office changes in Michigan: ESTABLISHED—Gilford, Tuscola county; Solon E. Stanton, Postmaster, DISCONTINUED—Bushnell Centre, Montcalm county.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED—Leonidas, St. Joseph county, Stephen J. Shutt; Tustin, Osceola county, George W. Bevins.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the United States Court at Charles-ton, S. C., Thursday, 138 illicit distillers pleaded guilty, with the understanding that judgment will be suspended, and they will not violate the law.

The dory Nautilus, from Beverly, Mass., June 12, arrived at Havre, Aug. 8, having accomplished the passage in 56 days. The Nautilus will be taken to the Paris Exposition.

The President has appointed John P. Hoyt, of Michigan, Governor of Idaho again. He was appointed before Congress adjourned, but the Senate rejected him on account of Gov. Brayman, who was removed to give him a place. Gov. Hoyt was formerly Secretary of Arizona, and then Governor of that Territory.

The demand for standard silver dollars is steadily increasing. Within the present week the banks called for \$300,000.

A courier has arrived at Wheaton's headquarters with a dispatch from Col. Miller, commanding officer at Malheur Agency, stating that 85 hostile Snakes, 28 warriors, the balance women and chil-dren, came into the agency and surren-dered, and that "Ollis," the leading spir-it since Egan's death, was desirous of surrendering himself and band. The courier states that shortly after leaving the agency he saw 100 to 150 going into the agency, which was very probably "Ollis" and his party. If so, the present campaign in that vicinity is virtually at an end.

A dispatch from Greenville, S. C., says that Thursday evening United States Marshal Wallace went to the jail and made demands upon Sheriff Gilrath for the prisoners Kane, Durham and Moore, confined for the murder of Amos Ladd. The sheriff said, "I shall offer no resis-tance, but, according to my conception of duty, I cannot give them up. There hang the keys." The marshal took the keys, and the prisoners were then brought down stairs by the marshal and delivered to the sheriff with the commitment issued by the marshal. The sheriff thereupon took the prisoners in charge and turned them over to the jailer, who remanded them to their cells. Sheriff Gilrath acted under instructions from the Governor.

A devastating storm passed over por-tions of New England and New York last Friday.

About 6 o'clock a tornado struck the village of Wallingford, Ct., demolished the old Catholic church on the plains, and then leveled some 20 houses in Wallace's Row. Other houses were moved and injured. Going up the hill the tornado dashed to the ground a \$30,000 brick school house, and then passed over the hill, snapping big elm trees as if they were mere reeds, and laying prostrate telegraph poles. Several persons have been killed and many wounded, and the village authorities have sent to Meriden for doctors.

A terrible wind and rain storm visited Boston, Mass., doing much damage. Many buildings were blown down. The bridge of the Bathing Beach was swept away, chimneys were demolished, dwellings were flooded and wrecked, and the less substantial buildings leveled. A boarding house near Bathing Beach was blown down, and N. E. Cate's boarding house, on the Beach, was split in two. Acres of woodland have not a standing stick, and few chimneys in the track of the storm remain.

At Watertown, N. Y., the turnpikes are impassable, owing to the destruction of bridges. Whole fields of grain, corn, and other products, are wholly ruined. Grain harvested and stacked was swept away by the flood. One man of this city awakened by his bed becoming wet, found the front door of his house open and the water two feet deep upon the floor and a cradle containing a baby asleep floating around. In some places live stock was swept away and lost. The lightning was almost continuous and painfully vivid.

A terrible tornado passed over Wal-lingford, Ct., about 6 this evening, and blew over houses, uprooted trees and caused the greatest devastation. It is estimated that the killed will number at present at least 20, while the wounded will reach twice that number. At six o'clock, while men were leaving the fac-tories, a gentle rain began to fall, and

soon increased to a perfect deluge, while almost continuous and vivid lightning illuminated the darkened sky as bright as day, and the thunder rolled with increasing and deafening roar. Without warning, a tornado, with hail and rain, swept across the northern part of the town from west to east, and everything movable in its track was carried away. It seemed to last but a moment, but its results were frightful. Afterwards light rain fell and this soon ceased, and at 8 o'clock the moon shone brightly down upon a scene of desolation. By actual count forty houses were demolished and at least 50 barns.

Since Opening the United States Distillery in Greenville, S. C., 267 cases of illicit distilling have been disposed of, and others are coming in from the moun-tains.

A bill allowing women to vote in school meeting passed the New Hamp-shire House. It had previously been introduced by a vote of 9 to 30.

The Nevada Bank has sold \$1,200,000 ounces of fine silver to the Government delivered to the mint to-day. The price in the London rate, with cable exchange payable in standard dollars.

About 80,000 votes were polled for the Democratic State ticket; no opposition; The Legislature will be almost entirely Democratic.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue indicates his purpose to accept pleas of guilty and suspend sentence upon all violators of the revenue laws in South Caro-lina, whether indicted or under bonds. He wishes to make a clean sweep of all offenders except Redmond and other leaders who have fired upon United States forces.

Collector Cooper at Knoxville tele-graphs that John Cooper, recently wounded by moonshiners, died last night. Hut Amarine, Adam Wilson and Fletcher Emmet were the assaulting parties.

The town of Shasta, Cal., was burned Monday morning. The portion destroyed embraced the larger portion of the business part of the place.

A Fort Clark special says that six cow-boys found a band of eight Indians this morning at daylight on the Nueces River. A sharp fight ensued, resulting in the killing of four Indians. One was taken prisoner, and is now in the guard house at Fort Clark. One cow-boy received a flesh wound in the neck, others several bullet holes in their clothing.

The yellow fever is raging with unusual fatality in southern cities.

Oitz, the medicine man, and his party of Snake Indians, have surrendered.

An independent party movement, with Judge Key at its head for Governor, is talked of in Tennessee.

The Cabinet at Washington has ap-proved the universal postal treaty recently concluded at Paris.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Franco-American conference for the consideration of a treaty of com-merce took place to-day. About 40 American delegates were present, and nearly all the Chambers of Commerce in France were represented. There is a general indication of a desire for a treaty. A preliminary draft of a treaty was re-ferred to a committee.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine near Berwick, (Eng.) in which thirty men were at work. All the men have been rescued, several severely burned, but only one dangerously. The men were working with naked lights.

A Pera dispatch says that two dele-gates from the Rhodope insurgents have sent a memorial to Minister Layard, signed by the chiefs of 200 villages, de-claring that they will resist to the last man the enforcement of the decision of the Berlin Congress.

The following is the official announce-ment of the movements of the Austrian troops in the Turkish provinces: The Thirteenth Army Corps advanced in two columns against Maglai, August 5. One column was cannonaded. The insur-gents endeavored to retire upon Shep-tche, when an engagement ensued which lasted half an hour. Two flags and a quantity of munitions were captured by the Austrians. Many insurgents were killed and wounded, and 20 were driven into the river Bosna and drowned. Darkness prevented further pursuit. The Austrian loss was 2 killed and 1 wounded. Maglai was found deserted by all excepting a few Christians, and the town was spared. Twenty-five Hun-sars, missing after the disaster to the Austrian reconnoitering column at Maglai on the 4th of August, have returned to camp. Several of the insur-gents were summarily tried and shot for murdering wounded Austrian Hussars.

A Vienna dispatch, speaking of the Austrian occupation of the Turkish provinces, says the respectable portion of the inhabitants everywhere have welcomed the Austrians, and only the lower classes and some disbanded troops have joined the insurgents.

A marriage has been arranged between Prince Louis Napoleon, son of the Em-pператор Napoleon Third, and Princess Thysa, the third daughter of Christian IX, King of Denmark. The date of the marriage is not yet fixed.

It is stated that Bismarck, in his ecclesiastical negotiations with the nuncio, ex-pected insisted upon the main-tainance of the German ecclesiastical laws,

but agreed that their interpretation should be subject to an understanding with the Vatican.

A special dispatch from Batoum says the population are armed and preparing to resist occupation by the Russians. Local chiefs held a council and decided to fight. The disaffected mountaineers on the Chorok frontier are said to num-ber 20,000. The excitement is intense. The Turkish regular army remains neutral.

The seventh division of the Austrian army of occupation, under command of the Grand Duke of Wurttemburg, operating to the westward of the main body of the army, fought two battles with the insur-gents, one at Varcaravuk and another on the 7th at Jaicza. Other official report of the latter says decisive vic-tory has been gained over a superior force of insurgents. The fortified town of Jaicza was occupied after nine hours' sanguinary fighting. The Austrians displayed devoted valor.

A terrible wind and rain storm visited Boston, Mass., doing much damage. Many buildings were blown down. The bridge of the Bathing Beach was swept away, chimneys were demolished, dwellings were flooded and wrecked, and the less substantial buildings leveled. A boarding house near Bathing Beach was blown down, and N. E. Cate's boarding house, on the Beach, was split in two. Acres of woodland have not a standing stick, and few chimneys in the track of the storm remain.

At Watertown, N. Y., the turnpikes are impassable, owing to the destruction of bridges. Whole fields of grain, corn, and other products, are wholly ruined. Grain harvested and stacked was swept away by the flood. One man of this city awakened by his bed becoming wet, found the front door of his house open and the water two feet deep upon the floor and a cradle containing a baby asleep floating around. In some places live stock was swept away and lost. The lightning was almost continuous and painfully vivid.

The Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, incumbent of St. Albans, Holborn, Eng., having been suspended from his clerical func-tions for three years by sentence of Lord Penzance, Dean of Arches, for contempt of court in refusing to obey a decree pro-hibiting his ritualistic practices, appealed, and the higher court of justice gave decision yesterday against the sentence of suspension.

The river Nile is rising favorably. It is now higher than at any time last year, and the prospects for crops are excellent. It is estimated that the cotton crop will yield 12,000,000 pounds.

The delegates of the Franco-American Commercial Conference have waited upon the Minister of Commerce and submitted the text of the projected treaty.

The draft of the commercial treaty pro-vides that ad valorem duties shall be con-verted as far as possible into specific duties, and that the American duty on silk be reduced to 50 per cent. for the first year, 40 per cent. for the second year, and thence forward to 30 per cent., the United States to reduce other duties ex-ceeding 40 per cent. to 30 per cent.

Great distress prevails in India in conse-quence of floods. Canals and irrigation works have been breached. Trouble and suffering prevails in Cashmere and Maha Rajah is taking energetic steps to relieve the people, who, in many parts of the country, are subsisting upon herbs, weeds and unripe fruit.

The Austrian advance into Bosnia is bitterly contested. The Twentieth Aus-trian division has not been able to reach Zevornik. Its outposts fought a battle with the insurgents near Gratzschamita on the 14th inst. The division was also engaged on the 8th, 9th and 10th. It advanced close to Tuzla, but in conse-quence of the scarcity of supplies, fell back on Gratzschamita, to secure communica-tion.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

BIRDIE'S LESSON.

Willie found a bird in the garden,
'Twas sitting beneath a tree,
A plain little bird without beauty,
He wondered what bird it might be.

He found an old cage was empty,
And in it he placed the wif,
And there in the little parlor,
Was the lone bird, sound and safe.

But O! 'twas the stupidest birdie,
For it couldn't nor wouldn't sing,
And Willie had almost concluded
'Twas a worthless, ungrateful thing.

When he thought he would give it one trial,
And we'll see if he wasn't right,
He said it may be it is lonesome,
Or its pinning for air and the light.

So out then took the strange birdie
To a place of which he was fond,
In sight of some pretty young ducklings,
Who were bathing there in a pond.

And quack, quack, quack, went the old duck,
And the young ones the same thing would do,
And strange though it seemed to tell it,
Quack, quack, went the birdie too.

'I've been nicely sold,' exclaimed Willie;
'It's always just so, it's my luck,
This thing that I thought was a birdie
Turns out to be only a duck!'

But a linnet came near in the tree top,
And began to sing there again,
And the birdie that quacked like a duckling
Then caught up the linnet's strain.

What a lesson the mocking bird taught him,
If Willie could only but see,
There's nothing of half so much value
As keeping good company

—Irene Stiles.

Monkeys.

"Do stop, Georgie! You're forever cutting up monkey shines!"

"And why not, Harry?" asked Uncle Jo, glancing up from the book he was reading; "Darwin would think that the natural course of events. Don't you know that the word monkey is a corruption of manikin, which means little man?"

"Who's Darwin, Uncle Jo?" asked George, who was walking on his hands with his heels in the air.

"Ho! I know," said Harry; "Darwin's the fellow who thinks we were monkeys once."

"What a booby!" cried wise young George.

"Not at all, Georgie," said Uncle Jo; "Darwin is a great and learned man; a philosopher and a naturalist. He has taught us much valuable knowledge, and has written books which wise men delight in."

"But that about monkeys," objected George.

"Harry does not understand exactly. Like most great thinkers, Darwin is a theorist; and one of his theories is that human beings originally sprang from the monkeys in this way: that successive generations of monkeys improved and kept on improving until they became human beings."

"I guess he never went to Sunday school, then," said George, stoutly. "My Bible verse last Sunday said: 'And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and Harry said: 'So God created man in his own image; in the image of God created he him.'"

"I am glad you have so good a memory, General," said Uncle Jo, "and I agree with you in preferring the evidence of the Bible to Darwin's wild theory; nevertheless, he has many supporters."

"Monkeys look like men, certainly," said Harry.

"And I know some men that look just like monkeys," said George.

"Monkeys are more like man in appearance than any other animals," said Uncle Jo, laying down his book, while both boys came and stood beside him, ready to be entertained; "they look more like man, but here the resemblance ceases. Dogs, horses, and elephants are far above them in intelligence, affection, and general good conduct."

"I have heard of monkeys being trained as waiters," said Harry, "and doing their work well."

"But that," said his uncle, "was owing to their imitative faculties. They imitate so closely that they seem much more intelligent than they really are, and yet they often perform actions which seem the result of reflection. For instance, a friend of mine had an ape. By the way, Harry, what is an ape?"

"A big monkey, without a tail."

"Yes; the larger kinds of monkeys—those which more nearly approach the size of man—are called apes; they are also without tails. Of these are the Chimpanzee from Africa, the Ourang from Southern Asia, and the Gibbon of the oriental forests. They delight in making long leaps from tree to tree, and in swinging back and forth on the branches. All monkeys in their native forests show an excitement at dawn and at twilight, but the Gibbons are peculiarly affected, and seem to pay a sort of instinctive worship to the sun; hailing him with loud cries when he rises and sets."

"But your friend's ape, Uncle Jo, that you were going to tell us about?"

"Yes, Georgie, that ape—an Ourang, by the way—was very fond of fruit. One day his master gave him half an orange, laying the other half upon a shelf, out of Master Jack's sight and reach. Soon after, lying on a couch with his eyes half closed, he saw Jack begin to prowl about the room, and by the way in which he eyed the shelf he knew that Jack was after the other half of his orange; so he feigned sleep to see what the monkey would do. Presently Jack approached the couch and peered intently at his master's eyes, then being satisfied apparently that he really was asleep, he climbed the shelf and the orange and hid the peel in the grate; after doing this he returned, gave one more look at his master's closed eyes, and then retreated happily and confidently to his couch."

"That was cute!" said Georgie, laughing. "I would have liked that monkey."

"Poor Jack!" continued his uncle; "he came to a sad end. My friend was owner of a fine yacht, and once took Jack aboard. There was a small cannon in the bow, and occasion arose for firing a salute. Jack was very much interested, and stily watching his chance seized the linstock and applied it to the touch-hole. At the same time, curious to see how the noise was made, he darted to the muzzle and looked in, and his head was blown off, to his master's great regret."

"Whew! that was too bad!" cried the boys.

"Of all the different tribes, the Chimpanzees are most like human beings," said Uncle Jo. "They are natives of Africa, where they live in huts which they build of branches. They also herd in troops. They are said to be stronger than man, and nearly equal in size. They fight with clubs and stones, and attack and repulse their foes after the manner of mankind. In captivity they will become quite tame. They can be taught to feed themselves like people and to walk erect, though the position is unnatural to them, for their feet are formed so that they cannot put the bottom, or palm, fairly upon the ground. Their hair is black or brown, and somewhat scanty in front. Next to the Chimpanzees comes the Ourangs, with short thumbs, coarse red hair and bluish face. They are found in Malacca, Cochinchina, and Borneo. The Ourangs of Borneo are very large and strong, and are described as terrible animals to encounter in a rage. When young they are mild and docile, but as they grow older they get ferocious. Ourang is a Malay word, and means 'a reasoning being.' Outang means 'of the woods.'

"I have heard of howling monkeys," said Harry.

"Yes. The howling apes are called Stentors. They live in the deepest forests of America. Their cries can be heard two miles off. There are over twenty well known species of monkeys, some of the smaller being of gentle temper and very affectionate. Of these the Baboons are next in size to the Ourangs, and the Marmosets are among the smallest. They make charming little pets. Monkeys are comical creatures, and up to all sorts of tricks, but the very funniest one I ever saw was your grandfather's 'Tib,' who went to church."

"O tell us! tell us!" cried the boys.

"Your grandfather Allan was a Scotch minister, a grand good man, and emphatic in his gestures and motions. He had a pet monkey, Tib, an intelligent creature, of whom he thought a great deal. Tib on his part loved his master so, that like Mary's little lamb, he followed wherever your grandfather went. So on Sundays he was 'sabt' in the house and chained. Of course Tib did not at all approve, and on one memorable Sunday he unfastened his chain, slipped out of the house and stole away to the kirk, where he hid on the sounding-board directly over the minister's head. He behaved quietly until the sermon began. Then he moved to the edge of the board where he could see his master. Tib looked at the earnest preacher with great interest, and soon began to mimic the gestures. As he was in full view of the congregation the effect was ridiculous enough, and soon even the sober grown folks shuddered with suppressed laughter, while the little folks couldn't suppress theirs at all. The minister, who couldn't see master Tib, felt very indignant, and rebuked his people sharply, and still the laughing continued. Then your grandfather, angry and excited, raised his voice and gesticulated more violently, and the monkey, watching from above, imitated him with great spirit and liveliness, until one simultaneous shout burst from the people and resounded through the kirk. Amazed and scandalized at this extraordinary behavior, your grandfather paused a moment, and some one directed his attention to the cause of the disturbance; and when he saw Master Tib perched above him and playing minister in such a comical and ridiculous way, he joined in the laugh himself. Poor Tib, however, was taken out in disgrace, and good care was taken that he never went to church again."—*Cottage Hearth.*

A young sub-lieutenant on sick-leave put up at a hotel in Poonah, and while recovering his health lost his heart to the fair thief, was accepted, and the wedding-day agreed upon. His Colonel, however, happened to disapprove of sub-lieutenants marrying, and telegraphed a peremptory "Join at once." The disgusted subaltern handed the unwelcome missive to his lady-love. She read it, and then, with a blush of maidenly simplicity, remarked: "I am glad your colonel approves of the match; but what a hurry he is in! I don't think I can be ready so soon, but I'll do my best; because, of course, love, the colonel must be obeyed." "You don't seem to understand the telegram, darling," said the daffy fellow; "it quite upsets our plans. He says, 'Join at once.' The lady looked up with an arch smile, and replied: "It is you, dear, who don't seem to understand it. The colonel says plainly, 'Join at once.' Of course he means get married immediately. What else can he possibly mean?" "What else indeed?" exclaimed the enlightened lover, accepting the new reading without demur. So forty-eight hours afterward the colonel received the message: "Your orders are obeyed. We were joined at once."

A woman's wit rarely fails her when she needs to exercise it. Madame Thierret, a popular French actress, was once traveling to Baden in a first-class carriage, although only provided with a second-class ticket. At Kehl her ticket was demanded by a German employee of the company. A scene ensued, the actress pretending not to understand the man. "If you gabble for two hours," said she, "it will be all the same." The German took her by the arm for the purpose of ejecting her from the carriage, receiving a box on the ear that sent him reeling to the other side of the platform. This brought up a Commissary, who inquired why she had struck the man. "Because he was insolent; he said all sorts of impudent things to me," replied the actress. The officer thought he had caught her nicely, and grimly demanded how she knew that, since she presented not to understand German. "Nonsense!" answered ready Madame Thierret; "when a dog wants to bite you, you understand it very well, although you do not talk doggerel." And the Commissary wisely gave in.

Let us see the way in which a boy of ten years gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just what kind of a man he will make. The boy that is late at breakfast, and late at school, stands a poor chance to be a prompt man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, "I forgot! I didn't think!" will never be a reliable man. And the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things, will never be a noble, generous, kindly man—a gentleman.

An organ being some time ago introduced in a parish church in the north of Scotland, some of the members took offence and left. One of these soon after met another member, and inquired "Hoo the organ was getting on?" "Oh, fine!" was the answer; "just blowin' awa' the chaff an' keepin' the corn."

Equal to the Occasion.

When Lord Liverpool was forming his ministry in 1822 he thought it absolutely necessary to have Canning at the Foreign Office, although aware the appointment would be obnoxious to George IV. The Duke of Wellington undertook the unpleasant task of communicating Lord Liverpool's determination, and went to Brighton for that purpose. As soon as the king knew what was wanted of him he broke out: "Arthur, it is impossible. I said, on my honor as a gentleman, he should never be one of my ministers again. I am sure you will agree with me that I cannot do what I said on my honor as a gentleman I would not do."

Another man would have been silenced; but the great soldier, always equal to an emergency, replied: "Pardon me, Sir, but I don't agree with you at all. Your Majesty is not a gentleman." The bold assertion startled the king; but the duke went on: "Your Majesty is not a gentleman, but the sovereign of England, with duties to your people far above any to yourself; and these duties render it imperative that you should employ the abilities of Mr. Canning." "Well, Arthur," said the king, drawing a long breath, "if I must, I must."

"I have heard of howling monkeys," said Harry.

"Yes. The howling apes are called Stentors. They live in the deepest forests of America. Their cries can be heard two miles off. There are over twenty well known species of monkeys, some of the smaller being of gentle temper and very affectionate. Of these the Baboons are next in size to the Ourangs, and the Marmosets are among the smallest. They make charming little pets. Monkeys are comical creatures, and up to all sorts of tricks, but the very funniest one I ever saw was your grandfather's 'Tib,' who went to church."

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Many people seem to forget that character grows; that it is not something put on, ready-made, with womanhood or manhood; put, day by day here a little and there a little, grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength, until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail. Look at a man of business—prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear-headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all these admirable qualities? When he was a boy.

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The great secret of health is thus summed up: Moderation in eating and drinking; short hours of labor and study; regularity in exercise, relaxation, and rest; cleanliness; equanimity of temper, and equality of temperature. These are the great essentials to that which surpasses all wealth—health of mind and body.

says she can easily work it over into perfect form again.

That Intra-Mercurial Planet.

Prof. Watson writes to the *Post and Tribune* the following particulars:

I have only time to tell you briefly the facts relating to the discovery of an intra-mercurial planet.

I have felt convinced of the correctness of Le Verrier's researches upon the motion of Mercury, and I have believed that the disturbing cause which he conjectured interior to Mercury was really a planet hitherto not observed, unless it may have been while in transit across the solar disc, on account of its nearness to the sun. I therefore determined to devote myself during the recent eclipse to search for the supposed planet. I commenced the search a short time before the totality of the eclipse, examining carefully the region from 10 degrees to 15 degrees distant from the sun. Then when the totality began I examined carefully the region near and south of the sun. I found that I could not satisfactorily examine a zone both above and below the sun, even for a few degrees on each side during the brief period of the total eclipse. Hence, even if I did not succeed in finding the planet, I might be able to say that it did not exist in the region which I examined. Fortunately, however, it was situated in the region which I had determined to sweep over. I found about a minute before the end of the total eclipse a star of the 4½ magnitude which immediately arrested my attention from its general appearance, and in a place in which there is no known star. It had a disc larger than the spurious disc of a star and shone with a ruddy light. There was no elongation such as would be presented by a comet in that position, and hence I feel warranted in announcing it as an interior planet. Its position in reference to the sun and neighboring star I determined by a method which obviates the possibility of error, so that I am able to assign its position with certainty at the instant of observation. Its right ascension was 8 hours 26 minutes and its declination 18 degrees 0 minutes north, as derived from an approximate reduction made the next day. I will, however, as soon as possible, measure the circles in which the records were made on a dividing engine and get more accurate results.

I have heard that the planet was seen by Mr. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, N. Y., who was stationed south of Separation, W. T., where I observed.

I

THE COMMERCIAL.

Freedom to Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17, 1878.

Republican Nominations.

State.

Governor—CHARLES M. CROSWELL.
Lieutenant Governor—WILLIAM SESSIONS.
Secretary of State—WILLIAM JENNEY, Jr.
Attorney General—JAMES D. FRITHCHARD.
Auditor General—W. IRVING LATIMER.
Land Commissioner—JAMES M. NEASMYTH.
Attorney General—OTTO KIRCHNER.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—CORNELIUS A. GOWER.
Member of the State Board of Education—GEORGE F. EDWARDS.

Congressional.

Second District—EDWIN WILLITS.

WHILE in this city, Mr. Cary made a number of friends. Now a true friend would defend Mr. Cary's reputation as his own. On the inside pages will be found 114 pointed questions for Mr. Cary to answer. Let every follower of the "new financier" ponder these questions and answer them for his master's sake.

It is of the utmost importance to this country that the national credit should be at the highest point. Like all new countries the United States has little active capital. Our railroads must be built, our mines opened, our farms stocked with capital imported from England, France, or Germany. The rapidity of our development depends on the rate of interest we have to pay for this capital. A short time ago we could borrow for four per cent., now four and a half is the lowest rate. To issue an irredeemable currency or to make our bonds payable in paper would at once raise the rate of interest and check the development of our country.

To say that the nation should be kept from borrowing is folly. When business is good, we can import capital for which we pay (say) five per cent., and that capital invested will return ten, twenty, and thirty per cent. We cannot afford to borrow when the capital comes, as before the panic it largely did come, in the shape of velvets, wines, etc.; but we can afford to borrow for investment.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to five per cent. This action is taken to prevent a foreign drain of bullion from London. The acts in two ways: it tends to check the outward flow of coin, and at the same time the rise in the rate brings into the market, capital from country banks, and thus keeps the world's reservoir of gold full. The New York reports show that we have imported, during the last seven months, \$14,014,323 in specie, while we exported, during the same time, but \$9,942, leaving a balance of \$4,071,559. But this is not all. Gold and silver are just as much articles of export in this country as are wheat and cotton. The balance means, therefore, that we are not only getting coin from other countries, but also we are retaining our large production of the precious metals. Under such circumstances, who can doubt the possibility of resumption by January first?

The Greenbackers make a great outcry over the fact that greenbacks are not received for customs, as if it were a slur upon paper money that it can not be so used. At the beginning of the war, it was thought best not to dampen the ardor of the people by levying heavy taxes. Accordingly the government had to borrow money on bonds. The interest on these bonds was paid in gold, for we were then on a specie basis. Then came the fluctuating paper money. This country could borrow only as we could conduct any other foreign business, on a gold basis. Hence the interest had to be provided for in gold. To supply the means of paying this interest it was provided that all duties should be paid in gold, or rather, it was provided that greenbacks should not be received in payment of duties. The government only made a virtue of a necessity, for unless there had been something stable about the loan it never would have found buyers.

The State Convention of Prohibitionists, at their meeting in Lansing, Aug. 13, nominated for Governor Mr. Watson Snyder, of this city. Two years ago Mr. Snyder was urged to accept the nomination, but he positively declined to head the ticket. Although there had been some talk of urging his nomination this year, the action of the convention was a thorough surprise to him. Now that the nomination has been made, however, Mr. Snyder will do all he can for the success of his party. The Prohibitionists in this State cannot at the outside poll more than six thousand votes; their greatest strength lies in Lenawee and Eaton counties. In Washtenaw county they have very little strength, and for this reason Mr. Snyder was reluctant to allow his name to be used in connection with the Governorship. The only hope of the party is to cut into the other parties to such an extent as to compel a recognition of temperance as an issue. Until two years ago Mr. Snyder has acted with the Republican party, and to-day he thoroughly agrees with that party on the chief issue of the State campaign—honest money.

The Prohibitionists could have found no more worthy name with which to head their ticket than that of Watson Snyder. The citizens of Ypsilanti will long remember the plucky fight which he, as mayor of this city, carried on in behalf of temperance. Although the war failed to close the saloons, nevertheless the temperance agitation has

drawn many a man away from their influence, and, what is even more important, has planted in large numbers of the youth of this place sound temperance principles which will guide them through life.

WHILE we think that temperance, as a matter of morals, is of the utmost importance, we deprecate, at this time, and in this manner, any political action. The greenback element in this State is large enough to demand the most serious attention of all citizens who believe in preserving the national credit, and most of the Prohibitionists so believe. As long as the salvation of our national credit is at stake, we believe that prohibition and other equally important issues should give way.

THE FRENCH INDEMNITY.

The subject of the French indemnity is so frequently used to further greenback doctrines that it is well worth the while to look into the matter carefully. The greenback statement is that France paid the whole indemnity in gold and silver, and then issued paper for her own use; and that in and of themselves the coin so paid had been a disadvantage to Germany, and the paper so issued had been an advantage to France. An examination of the way in which the indemnity was paid and spent will show that these statements are without foundation, and, besides, will throw light on the most delicate piece of financing in modern times.

At the close of the Franco-German war, Germany held several French provinces as a guarantee that the indemnity should be paid. Naturally France was led to take every measure to ensure speedy payment. Under the conditions, the indemnity could be paid in gold and silver, in the notes of any great bank, or in bills of exchange. Of the 5,301,000,000 francs (about \$265,000,000), 325 millions could be, and was, paid by a transfer to the German government of the Alsace and Lorraine railroads. The following table shows the time when the installments were due, the time when they were actually paid, and the means of payment:

DUE.	PAID.	MEANS OF PAYMENT.
30 days after receipt of loan on 1st of Jan.	Before Aug. '71	Railroads, 325 mil French Gold.
Jan. '72, 500 mil	500 mil	273 mil
Course of '71.	Jan. '72, 685 mil	French Silver.
May, '72, 1,000 mil	652 mil	236 mil
Jan. '73, 1,008 mil	1,008 mil	
By May 1, '72.	78, 629 mil	Bank of France
July, '72, 500 mil	500 mil	Notes, 125 mil
Sept. '72, 513 mil	513 mil	German gold and
Interest, 301 mil	301 mil	notes, 105 mil
Total,	5,315,000,000	Bills of Exch'ge, 4,248 mil
Deducted overpaid.	14,060,000	
	1,801,000,000	

From the tables it will be noticed that when France was called upon to pay a sum equal to nearly half our present national debt, in less than four years, she overpaid the enormous exactation, and this she did without causing a single ripple on the sensitive sea of finance.

The loans were so issued that the buyers could pay in monthly installments for 20 months or less, and any buyer who paid in advance got a liberal discount. As will also be seen from the tables, only about one-ninth of the whole amount was paid in coin. The greater part of the payments was made in bills of exchange. The problem was for France to get this amount of exchange without disturbing the money market and making the exchange against herself. Borrowing was not hard, for the people and the banks were only too eager to take the loan.

The government bought 1,775,000 francs worth of bills in open market.

A subscription to the loan was opened in London, so as to give France credit in the city where payments were made.

Then the syndicate that subscribed for three millions were required to pay 700 mil. in bills of exchange; and thus the bankers were interested in keeping the rate of exchange down. In all, 120,000 pieces of paper made up this exchange; and being ordinary business paper, it was maturing at all times.

Agents were appointed in London, Amsterdam, and Brussels, who cashed the bills and bought Berlin bills with the proceeds.

These latter were paid to the German government.

By taking advantage of the markets, and by investing idle funds, France both paid when it was most convenient, and kept a steady market.

It was not until the last payment that France borrowed the idle gold (specie payments were suspended) in the Bank of France, and this was done to keep the London market full of gold, as Germany was draining it to change her coinage to the gold standard.

Silver was drawn from Hamburg also to steady the market.

The question now is, What do these bills of exchange represent? Not gold and silver, for that was sent direct; nor yet individual exports of specie, for private persons took only 2,000,000 francs out of France during this time. Nor do they represent exports, for the excess of imports in 1871 was scarcely balanced by the imports during the time of the payments. We must remember, however, that France is an old country, and that instead of bringing in capital from abroad as we do, she invests her capital in foreign countries. The French foreign investments were bringing in about 1,700,000,000 francs annually. This amount ordinarily would come in the form of merchandise and foreign stocks. Now if the merchandise could be diverted from France to Germany, this would make a fund against which France could draw. As for securities, in the two years 2,000,000,000 francs of them changed into German funds, and there is evidence that France held fewer foreign securities than before the war, when the French held large amounts in Italian bonds. Before the close of 1874, it is believed that France had bought up the whole of her loan in the hands of foreigners.

Fifty years ago, before people began to invest in foreign loans, a payment like the one France made to Germany would have been impossible. Then it would have had to be made in coin, and specie payments would have been lost sight of. Had France tried to make payment in merchandise, there must have been great fall of French prices before she could have sold her goods. Again, the delicate operations required a highly trained set of financiers and a thoroughly honest civil service. Perhaps it might be well for this country to go to France for something besides fashions.

The effect of the indemnity on France and Germany will be considered in next week's issue.

Opposite Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich.

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ALL SORTS.

This year railroad construction in the United States shows a gain of 111 miles over the corresponding period of last year.

The Atlantic publishes a paper on American finances, by John Watts Kearney. The author disagrees somewhat, however, from his namesake Dennis.

The German socialists are not getting along very well. In the recent elections, out of 233 newly elected members of the Reichstag, only three were socialists.

A good idea of Kearney and the Kearneys may be had from the fact that in the Faneuil Hall meeting, when the speaker was perplexed to know which of the portraits represented Washington and which Webster, no one in the audience saw the joke.

It is stated on good authority that Vanderbilt proposes to make the same arrangement with the Grand Trunk that the latter had under the old management of the Michigan Central. If this is so, it will dispel the visions of a second trunk line through this city.

Yung Wing, a graduate of Yale College, has given the college library a valuable collection of Chinese books, numbering 1,300 volumes, embracing classical, poetical, and historical works, encyclopedias, etc. This is the first instance where a Chinese has given books to an American institution.

The new surveyor of the Port of New York is Gen. Charles K. Graham, who served with distinction in both the Mexican war and the Rebellion. Since 1875 he has been chief engineer of the dock department in New York. Such is the way in which the President forgets the Union soldiers.

It is with a great deal of sadness that we learn of Daniel Prat's detention in a lock-up in the vicinity of Revere Beach. He would have been a great help to Kearney at Faneuil Hall. However, we may yet live to see the day when the Great American Traveller will, to use his own words,

"flying high in air,
And come down smack in the Presidential chair."

The new Governor of Canada is the Marquis of Lorne, who married the Princess Louise, the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria. Both are directly interested in raising the condition of the people, and Canada can congratulate herself that Lord Dufferin's place is to be filled by a no less distinguished and enlightened man. And the Marquis may congratulate himself that at last he is going to a country where he cannot longer be troubled by a court etiquette which causes so many annoyances to one who marries royalty.

General Butler is anxious again to make a struggle for the Governorship of Massachusetts. Year after year, at a time when he was vastly more popular than he is to-day, he failed to get the nomination at the hands of the Republicans, and that, too, when the Boston Custom House was commanded by his protege, Simmons. The Republicans of Massachusetts to-day stand undivided, and they stand on the Cincinnati platform. Butler's only strength lies in his Democratic backers, and should he run, the State would simply go Republican by an increased majority.

Col. Merritt, the new Collector of Customs in New York, has appointed as special Deputy Collector Mr. Isaac D. Balch, since 1869 chief clerk of the law department and seizure bureau. Mr. Balch is a native of Newburyport, a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1856, and was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati in 1860. He is no politician; is a firm believer in civil service reform; is a popular man in the custom house, and among all having dealings with it. With civil service reform the rule in the custom houses of New York, Boston, and Chicago, and in the post-offices of the two former cities, who shall say that President Hayes is not doing a good work.

FROM ROSWELL KINNEY, M. D., OF MANNINGVILLE, N. Y.—"I do not hesitate to say that the Peruvian Syrup has claims to confidence equal if not superior to those of any medicine that has ever come to my knowledge. I have used it with great success for Dyspepsia and Epilepsy." Sold by dealers generally.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent, and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

738-alt.

DETROIT GIFT TEA STORE

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Glassware, STATIONERY,

Lamps, WINDOW GLASS,

Casters, Vases, etc.

Opposite Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich.

—PRESENTS OF—

Glassware, STATIONERY,

Lamps, WINDOW GLASS,

Casters, Vases, etc.

Given to purchasers of Tea and Coffee. Examine our Goods and Prices.

Teastrom 25 cts., Coffees from 20 cts.

SPLENDID 50 cent TEA.

One trial will prove our goods as cheap and good as any in the city; besides, you get a handsome present with each pound of 50ct Tea or 23ct Coffee purchased. Opposite the Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich.

H. R. RANKIN.

749

Cracked Wheat.

Granulated Hominy.

Oat Meal.

A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

I invite the attention of householders to the above named articles, especially Cracked Wheat and Granulated Hominy as they have not before been introduced here in this form. Please call at No. 15 Congress St. and No. 4 Masonic Block, opposite the depot, and see samples for yourselves. The hygienic benefits of such food should not be overlooked.

Recipes for best methods of preparing the different kinds accompanies each box.

Cracked Wheat, 15cts. per bx contain'g 2lbs. Oat Meal, " " " 2lbs. Granulated Hominy, 15cts per box, containing 2 1/2 lbs.

CHARLES WHEELER.

727

200 Boxes of PAPATRIES

A beautiful assortment just received from New York at Samson's, from ten cents a box up to fifty cents.

—

No one can undersell Samson on

ENVELOPES

Just received at Samson's, both White and Buff, at only 40c a box of 250.

—

WALL PAPER,

Beautiful border to match; only one cent a yard.

—

SAMSON

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17, 1878.

Friends of The Commercial, who have business at the Probate Court, will please request Judge Harriman to send their Printing to this office.

It may be glorious to write. Thoughts that shall glad the two or three High souls, like those far stars that come in sight Once in a century,

But better far it is to speak. One simple word, which now and then Shall waken their free nature in the weak And friendless sons of men.

To write some ead in verse or line, What is not the praise of art; Shall make a clearer faith and manhood shine In the untutored heart.

He that doth this, in verse or prose, May be forgotten in his day, But surely shall be crowned at last with those Who live and speak for age. —LOWELL.

Communications relating to local matters will be welcomed to these columns. To ensure attention all letters must be brief.

MISSIONARY BOX.—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, in conjunction with the Evanston (Ill.) ladies, have just shipped a large box of books and other school supplies to Miss Julia Bacon, at Ambala, India.

REFORM CLUB.—The meeting of the Ypsilanti Reform Club, at Light Guard Hall, last Sunday afternoon, was well attended. Miss Ida Hultin's address was excellent, and held the audience in wrapt attention. She was followed by Rev. Mr. Perrin, who made some pertinent remarks. OBSERVER.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY.—By the division of property, the new Reform Club gets the billiard table, three card tables, twenty-four chairs, the lamps and gas fixtures in the billiard room, and the lamps and stove in the card room. The old Club keep property of equal value, consisting of carpets, chairs, stoves, and a desk. Both parties appear to be well satisfied. At present the two clubs have rooms in Hewitt's block, but the new Club will move as soon as they can obtain rooms elsewhere.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONCERT.—On Sunday last a very interesting Sunday School concert was given in the Free Church, Superior. Long before the time of opening the church was filled with people who had come from far and near. The exercises, under the direction of the superintendent, Mr. Wilbur, a graduate of the Normal school, consisted of singing, recitations, etc., by the various members of the school, and of short addresses by Professor Estabrook and Hon. S. M. Cutcheon. The school at Cherry Hill, now in a very flourishing condition, contemplates giving a concert soon.

TRI-STATE FAIR.—We have received the premium list of the Tri-State Fair (Ohio, Indiana and Michigan), which is to be held at Toledo, September 16-21 inclusive. The first of these fairs was held last year, and was very successful. Toledo is centrally located, and has every advantage for a good fair, and the attendance this year will probably be greater than in 1877, when but five weeks' work brought together 40,000 people. The Ohio Trotting Circuit will hold their Fall races in connection with the fair. As usual the railroads will carry passengers and freight at half rates. Applications for space must be made before Sept. 1, to James H. Maples, Secretary.

THE BLACK HILLS.—Capt. Henry Richards, of this city, has just returned from the Black Hills, where he, in company with nineteen Lake Superior men, has bought "Old Abe," one of the richest, if not the richest, of Dakota mines. After a great deal of trouble they have obtained a clear title to their mine, and, by the use of an armed force, they have been enabled to begin work. The gold is got from mountain quartz which lies only one foot beneath the surface of the ground. Capt. Richards reports that, although the tide has begun to flow back from the Black Hills, mining there is every day becoming more and more a legitimate business. The courts are fast getting the upper hand, and civilization is begun.

WEDDING AT ST. LUKE'S.—On Monday morning last, St. Luke's Church was well filled with friends informally gathered to witness the marriage of Miss Mamie Hewitt to Mr. George Tyler. The five front seats on either side the broad aisle were reserved for the family and near friends of the bride and groom. A beautiful floral cross was placed at the head of the aisle, and the chancel vail was tastefully trimmed with evergreen, while several baskets of flowers were scattered about. Miss Fannie Bogardas presided at the organ, and as the bridal party entered the church performed the Swedish Wedding March, by Söderman.

The young ladies who attended the bride, given in the order of their entrance, were Miss Ella Joslin and Miss Jessie Pease, of Ypsilanti, Misses Allen and Gross, of Detroit. Following them were a younger sister and a cousin of the bride, and next in order the bride's mother with the groom, followed by the bride upon her father's arm. In the rear came Mr. Arthur Hewitt, accompanied by an uncle of the groom. The rector, Rev. J. A. Wilson, read the marriage service with much feeling, the bride being given away by her father, and at the conclusion of the ceremony Miss Bogardas played Mendelssohn's Wedding March. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler left on the eleven o'clock train for a short stay at Niagara, from whence they go to spend a few days at Newark, N. J., sailing for Europe the 22d of this month for a probable absence of three years. Mr. Tyler's purpose is to pursue a course of musical study in Italy. Miss Hewitt's many friends will greatly regret her absence, and she will more especially be missed from the choir in which she has for some time been the leading soprano.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Wanzer Sewing Machine which appears in our columns this week. Although the Wanzer machine is not much known in the United States (never having been introduced in this country) it has a world-wide reputation, having taken premiums and diplomas at nearly all the world's fairs held in Europe. Each machine undergoes two tests before it leaves the manufactory, and every machine is guaranteed for a year. The prices have been put down to suit the times. Mr. J. Kitchen, the agent for this city, invites the ladies to inspect the Wanzer machines, before purchasing others.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—The Ann Arbor Register reports the following Ypsilanti real estate transactions:

Charles Stuck to Angelina Manzer, land on the west line of Hamilton street, Ypsilanti, \$2,000.

Ainson C. Town to Wm. Henry, lots 8, 9, 10 and 13 in R. W. Hemphill's addition to Ypsilanti, \$1,000.

Elvira N. Follett to Harriet A. Gilbert, two pieces of land on the west line of Cross street, and one piece along the M. C. R. R. in Norris and Cross's addition to Ypsilanti, \$2,100.

And the Argus adds the following:

Rachel Amerman to Henry T. Lafurge, land off sections 25 and 26, Ypsilanti, \$4,100.

Peter Hayden to Daniel Calkins, lot on Chichester street, Ypsilanti, \$700.

Ashael P. Heath to Laura S. Morse, land off section 4, Ypsilanti, \$4,500.

Daniel Calkins to Peter Hayden, lot 14 in Clark's addition to Ypsilanti, \$700.

CAMP MEETING.—The Detroit District Camp Meeting has been in session since Aug. 13th, and will continue through the 21st. At 3 P.M. to-day a sacramental service will be held. To-morrow the Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, one of the secretaries of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, will preach sermon in the interest of the missionary cause. No collections for missions will be taken. Tuesday will be devoted to temperance work. Messrs. D. Bethune Duffield, William Wade, and Robert E. Frazer will address the various meetings held on that day. The grounds have been refitted, fenced, etc., and to meet this expense an admission fee of ten cents will be charged. On Sunday, however, no tickets will be sold, but a collection of ten cents will be taken at the entrance to the grounds. Persons from Ypsilanti going to the camp grounds leave the train at Wayne. The Rev. J. M. Fuller will have the general charges of the meetings.

NEW MAGAZINES.—The Edinburgh Review for July contains a singularly touching paper on the life and writings of the young poet, Edmund Armstrong, whose early death at the age of twenty-three set the seal of completeness to an existence whose beauty lay not in its length but its fulness. Mr. Armstrong's longest poem, "Prisoner of Mount St. Michael," (no less than 2,436 lines), was written between the end of May and the 10th of June, and afterwards, as was his habit, worked over, corrected, and polished. His lyric poems have all a vein of sadness, and "the saddest the sweetest." The following, from his "Death Within," in which he "mourns the loss of an anguish," is characteristic:

"Is it whirled away like a wreath
Of foam, on a stormy sea?
Is it dead and buried beneath
The passions that are not me,
The little pleasures, and angers, and fears
Of one who is quite heart-free?"

"The lights of her eyes are gone,
The smile of her lips forgot,
The memory now is wan;
I may have loved her or not,
The golden letters that made her name
Are nothing now but a blot."

Mr. Armstrong was also an essayist, and his complete works, with his life, were last year published in three volumes.

The "Origin and Wanderings of the Gypsies" furnishes material for a curious and interesting article, from which it appears that this nomadic race first came within the ken of the worthy burghers in the towns along the Baltic coast, and at the mouth of the Elbe, in the year 1417, and have since spread themselves over all Europe. Many, of later years, in Great Britain, have left their tents and followed some poor trade, being therefore not distinguishable from the lower class of artisans.

Under the title of "Primitive Property and Modern Socialism," several French and German books are reviewed, M. de Laveleye's socialistic conclusions, however, being declared both alarming and untrue. The platform of the German Labor Party for 1877 is given, and demands, in eight articles, and somewhat involved text, the complete protection and extension of political rights in all directions.

Other papers are:

1. "Marques Wellesley's Indian Administration."

2. "Lucky's England in the Nineteenth Century."

6. "M. Doudan's Letters."

7. "Russia and Roumania."

8. "The Gold Mines of Midian."

9. "Finlay's History of Greece."

10. "The Constitution and the Crown."

Peninsular Paper Mills.

For a great many years the production of paper has been the most prominent of Ypsilanti's manufacturing industries; but the new mills that have been built within the last few years have placed this city in the front rank of the country's paper makers.

The four mills together have a capacity for about eleven tons daily. While the mills of the Ypsilanti Company are given up to the production of the coarser qualities of paper, those of the Peninsular Company are mainly devoted to the manufacture of book paper, cover paper of all colors and weights, and poster paper. These qualities of paper require stock inferior only to that

used in making writing paper, and consequently a wide extent of country has to be scoured for rags. Many a bale of linen rags from Germany finds its way into the Peninsular Mills, and in time becomes the paper on which Von Holst's History of the United States is printed. Picking over rags might seem like dull work, but it has its excitement. One of the girls in the mill found a bundle of thirty-two dollars in the rags she was picking one day, and smaller sums are not infrequently found. Jews' harps and mouth organs frequently hide among the old bits of calico, but the girls are still waiting to find a piano. After the rags have been made all of the same color by being boiled in chloride of lime, they are ground and bleached in vats and engines, and it is while the grinding is going on that the coloring substances are added. Beyond the color and the quality of stock used, the differences in paper lies in the thickness and finish. The thickness is regulated by the size of the opening through which the pulp flows from the engine pump, and the finish is gained by passing the paper through calenders. These calenders are high piles of chilled iron rollers between which the paper is made to pass. When an extra gloss is required, they use a third calender in which the half rollers are made of flat-cap paper, placed on end, subjected to hydraulic pressure, and then turned like the iron ones. When the water permits, the Peninsular mills run night and day, and in the course of the twenty-four hours turn out about four tons of paper.

MR. TILDEN is reported to spend much of his time walking unattended and talking to himself. This leads the Tribune to remark that he probably hears more plotting and complaining about the next presidency than any other man in America.

NOT A THIRD TERM.—"Since Grant will not be a third term if he is elected again in 1880," say the organs. "No, sah," said the darky waiter, "dat am not de second bell; it am de second ringing of de fust bell, sah." —Washington Post.

Time flies and so diseases of the skin when incomparable purifier of the cuticle and beautifier of the complexion, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, is used to disperse them. Pimples, blotches, sores and bruises, and the like are invariably removed by it. HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c.

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bros.' Seal of North Carolina, at the same price?" 721-772

DIED.

SWIFT. In this city, August 12, Mr. HIRAM SWIFT, aged 79 years.

SHUTTS. In this city, August 11, MARY, wife of M. L. SHUTTS, aged 64 years.

REDNER. In this city, August 14, HENRY C. REDNER, aged 55 years.

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by O. A. AINSWORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

APPLES, per bbl, 75¢-\$1.00.

APPLES—Dried, 4@5.

BUCK FLOUR—\$3.00.

BEANS—50¢-\$1.00.

BUTTER—10.

CORN—38¢-\$1.00 per bush.

CHICKENS—Dressed, 5@7. Live, 4.

DRESSED HOGS—\$3.75@\$4.00.

Eggs—\$8@9.

HAY—\$8.00@\$10.00 per ton.

HIDES—5¢.

HONEY—In cap, 20.

HAMS—9@10.

LARD—The market stands at 8@9.

ONIONS—90 per bbl.

OATS, NEW—25@28.

PORK—In bbl., \$11.00@\$11.50.

POTATOES—50.

TIMOTHY SEED—\$1.75.

TURKEY—Live, 7@8.

WHEAT, EXTRA—\$1.00.

“ NO. 1—\$1.00.

“ RED—\$1.00.

BUCK WHEAT—50.

WOOL—25@30.

COMMERCIAL OFFICE, August 16, 1878.

The only changes from last week are found in beans and wheat. Beans have declined to 50 cts. @ \$1.00. All the wheat (best) offered is taken at \$1.00. On Thursday O. A. Ainsworth shipped three cars of wheat to Detroit, and to-day he sends two more. Denbel Brothers ship three cars daily from each mill, besides grinding between 400 and 500 bushels. Their flour is sold throughout New England.

The wheat bought is for shipment to the continent of Europe. The greatest amount goes to France, where heavy rains and washouts have greatly damaged the crop.

Michigan winter wheat is the best in the market this year. The Minnesota and Iowa spring wheat is of a very inferior quality. Wheat sells for \$1.21 in New York, leaving a margin of 8 cts. to cover all expenses except freight.

The shippers in this city complain of lack of shipping accommodations. The only elevator in town is now used as a store-house for rags, so that shippers are obliged to load directly, a clumsy and expensive operation. If the Michigan Central would furnish better shipping facilities, more wheat would be sent from this place.

Other papers are:

1. "Marques Wellesley's Indian Adminis-

tration."

3. "Lucky's England in the Nineteenth

Century."

6. "M. Doudan's Letters."

7. "Russia and Roumania."

8. "The Gold Mines of Midian."

9. "Finlay's History of Greece."

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NOTICE.

All dues on subscription from and prior to Aug. 1st, 1878, are to be paid to the present publisher,

Charles Moore, and all dues on advertising aeraing since Aug. 1st, 1878.

C. E. PATTON.

GOOD PASTURING.

For six cows can be had by applying to Wm. Jarvis.

SATURDAY MORNING'S COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI, AUGUST 17, 1878.

New York Tribune: Mr. Jefferson Davis can spare himself the trouble of running for the United States Senate. The North draws the line at Jefferson Davis.

Chicago Journal: The next total eclipse will be that of the Greenbackers. Date of the eclipse, January 1, 1879; cause, specie resumption. It will not only be total, but lasting.

The Democracy have already spent nearly as much money in bootless investigations as they saved by the stoppage of public improvements and by the reduction of the salaries of the lower grades of Government employees. This is an odd sort of economy. —*Finance Report of 1868, p. XXVII.*

The Buchanan Record says that "if those democratic papers that are howling so about Zach Chandler were offered \$10,000 a piece for every shaky spot they could find in 'Old Zach's' record, all of them together couldn't make enough out of the job to buy one day's rations for a sick baby, and they know it."

The reduction of expenditures by the Republicans during their last year in the House, in 1876, was \$14,718,991! The increase of expenditures this year by the Democratic House over those of 1876 is \$26,189,520.86—over those of last year, \$28,752,265.49.—*Wash. Rep.*

There are forty-nine Democratic counties in Ohio, and there has been Democratic defalcations in twenty-one of them. The amounts stolen vary from \$4,000 to \$142,545. In one county the thieves destroyed their books and accounts by burning the Court-house where they were kept. And the loss of another county has not been accurately determined. But the robberies of nineteen counties foot up more than \$640,000. In every instance, the thefts were committed by Democratic office-holders, men who were lustily bawling "reform!" while they had both hands in the public Treasury. Curiously enough, the Democrats no sooner secure control of a county in Ohio than they begin to steal. They steal as if conscious that their time is short and that what is to be stolen must be stolen in a hurry.

At the Bankers' Convention in session at Saratoga, J. D. Hayes, of Detroit, read a paper on "Hard Times." He said: "Tell us how to invest from \$1 to \$50,000,000 that will pay expenses and bring back 5 per cent., and money stands waiting, ready and anxious to step into business. There are over \$2,500,000,000 of railroad bonds and stocks which pay the owners nothing; there are \$500,000,000 in iron furnaces and manufacturing establishments idle, and \$600,000,000 in shipping hopelessly tied up. Shall we clear the forests of lumber and convert it into money? We make enough now annually to load a continuous train 30,000 miles long. The purchasing power of money is about three times as much as in times of inflation. More irredeemable currency would not help us out. We have no greater proportion of poor men than other countries. There are numerous persons waiting for something to turn up, and too lazy to work, trying to get something for nothing."

South Carolina Republican Convention.

COLUMBIA, August 8.—The Republican State Convention was in secret session the greater part of the day. The platform declares that the principle of equal, civil and political rights can only be enforced by the Republican party; reiterates the abhorrence of violence, intimidation or fraud in elections; denounces the practice of Democrats attending Republican meetings; charges the Democrats with being unfaithful to the pledges of 1876; denounces the Democrats for fraud, violence and intimidation in 1876; for assassination and murder during that campaign, and for the subsequent violent seizure of the State government; denounces the unseating of the State Legislature; arraigns the Democrats for abolishing or removing certain election precincts, arraigns the so-called fraud investigation, reaffirms belief in the fair election of Hayes and Chamberlain, and pledges the Republican party to the work of purifying the public service. The following is the ninth article of the platform:

"We deem it inexpedient to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers, because, owing to the condition of affairs in this State occasioned by the rifle-club rule and two years of Democratic supremacy, it is impossible for Republican voters in many counties, without incurring great personal danger, to organize for the campaign, or to vote at the election."

Condition of Banking before the Organization of the National Bank System.

Upon this subject Hon. Hugh McColloch, Secretary of the Treasury, wrote as follows in his report for 1868:

In May, 1863, when the National Currency Bureau was established in Washington, some 1,500 banks organized under State laws, furnished the people of the United States with a bank note currency. In some of the States, banks were compelled to protect—partially at least the holders of their notes against loss, by deposits of securities with the proper authorities. In other States, the capital of the banks (that capital being wholly under the control of their managers) was the only security for the redemption of their notes. In some States there was no limit to the amount of notes that might be issued, if secured according to the requirements of their statutes, nor any necessary relation of circulation to capital. In others, while notes could be issued only in certain proportions to capital, there was no restriction upon the number of banks that might be organized. The notes of a few banks, being payable or redeemable at commercial centres, were current in most of the States, while the notes of other banks (perhaps just as solvent) were uncirculated beyond the limits of the States by whose author-

ity they were issued. How valueless were the notes of many of the State banks is still keenly remembered by the thousands who suffered by their insolvency. The direct losses sustained by the people by an unsecured bank note circulation, and the indirect losses to the country resulting from the deranged exchanges, caused by a local currency constantly subject to the manipulations of money changers, and from the utter unsuitability of such a currency to the circumstances of the country, can be counted by millions. It is only necessary to compare the circulation of the State banks with that furnished by the national banks, to vindicate the superiority of the present system. Under the national banking system, the government which authorizes the issue of bank notes, and compels the people to receive them as money, assumes its just responsibility and guarantees their payment. This is the feature which especially distinguishes it from others and gives to it its greatest value.—*Finance Report of 1868, p. XXVII.*

On the 8th the executive council submitted the following resolutions, which were passed by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association the near approach of the day appointed by law for the resumption of coin payments and value is to be hailed as an event of the highest significance to the prosperity and welfare of the whole nation, because it is the only means by which industry, trade and general tranquility and contentment can be restored to the people. The American Bankers' Association, therefore, pledge aid and support to the Government in the return to the specie standard in the transaction of the financial affairs of the country.

Resolved, That the resources of the country, arising from abundant crops in several successive years, extraordinary mineral wealth, large credit balances of trade with other nations, and from the rapid development of mechanical inventions and appliances, by which productive industry has been facilitated and increased, all happily concur in supplying the necessary means for coin resumption.

HOT-DROPS FOR CARY.

Will This Irredeemable Champion Blower Swallow the Medicine?

From the Lansing Republic.

This week the notorious Sam Cary will commence at Jackson a series of speeches in support of the ticket nominated by the so-called "Nationals" at Grand Rapids. He will traverse the State, from Detroit to Newaygo and Vassar, making twenty-four speeches at as many different places. His style is fluent and rather amusing, but his facts are few, his logic lame, and his sincerity and truthfulness nowhere.

His personal character has been shown up in Ohio so unfavorably that he can neither run for office there with any hope of success, nor will the people even turn out in any considerable number to hear him talk.

We have read a verbatim report of Cary's speech at Ypsilanti, June 25, made by E. W. Flowers, the former well-known short-hand reporter for the courts of Detroit. Mr. Cary then denounced "the infernal subsidized press which dare not meet him before the people and attempt to answer his arguments." We are a representative of the press, and although never yet subsidized" on the Cary scale of \$33 per day, but believing in a specie basis for the currency from our boyhood up, because our wages were small and we wanted them good for the full amount, yet we were willing to extend to Mr. Cary a hearing in our paper, and "attempt to answer his arguments." If the speech he delivers at Lansing is worth the powder and shot, we will dispose of it as we did of Mortgage Wheat Field's speech at Wyandotte, nearly two years and a half ago; namely, by publishing it in full, with suitable comments for each division of his subject.

Mr. Cary is very brave with his challenges, but in several instances where they were promptly accepted he showed a weak spine. In order to test his stamina, we have prepared a few questions, based on the statements in his Ypsilanti speech, and hope he will answer fully and squarely. Let honest-money men put some of these questions to Mr. Cary at his meetings, if permitted so to do. He invited men to question him on his statements at Ypsilanti. But if not permitted, let them circulate these questions among Cary's auditors as far as possible. He needs to be well dosed with hot drops. For the present, the following are respectfully submitted and

GENTLY ADMINISTERED:

1. In asking men to forget all their old party ties and listen to you as American citizens only, don't you come as the boughten advocate of a party which binds its members with a pledge that "if a 'national' does not wish to vote his own ticket or any portion thereof, he shall not vote the ticket of either of the old parties?"

2. Do you call such despotism from a dark-lantern caucus, such fitters on freedom of elections, by the name of "reform?"

3. Did you ever hear of anything quite so mean, since the old know-nothing lodges excluded men whose fathers happened to be born outside of the United States?

4. Why don't you preach to the "national" party to repudiate its bad leaders, its rascals like Brick Pomeroy, Walter H. Shupe, Moses W. Field, Sam Cary, and others, who have been shown up in the courts as having lied, sworn falsely, and acquired property unlawfully?

5. Why don't you preach to that party to repudiate its ignoramus candidates for office—its Frank Dumon and Levi Sparks, who don't even know the laws of their country relative to the currency and the public debt, and its "Saleratus" Smith, who advertises his wares in the newspapers in this style: "Inflation is followed by reaction; my saleratus will expand flower like a greenbacker," "warranted to have expansion enough for the whole greenback party?"

6. Do you advocate the election of a man who, in his business cards, will thus ridicule and destroy the ideas which you and the party at large deem so precious as to require peddling out by yourself for about thirty times the daily wages of a working-man?

7. Why did you to-day to the South

Caroline secessionists in 1856, when speaking in that State, by omitting, at their request, to mention that you worked on a farm in boyhood, so they would think you were well-born?

8. Do you make speeches, merely to tickle the ears and catch the pennies of your audiences, without regard to truth and principle?

9. You say that "it is no matter who brought on the rebellion and who is responsible for its evil effects: all war-engendered passions ought to cease." Why then do you begin a new war on capital, and stir new animosities against men who save any money and engage in banking, by calling them "old cusses," "pinching old Shylocks," "hard-money fools," "robbers of the people," "frogs, cheats and swindlers," "coupon-clippers living on the earnings of the people," "cancers on the body politic," "deeply to be abhorred," "tools and pimps of corporations," "money power with its grip on the throats of Democratic and Republican leaders," "causing the commotion of civil war, of repudiation and revolution?"

10. Do you consider this and similar language fit for political discussion in the interest of "reform," especially when you are condemning "passion and animosity?"

11. What proof have you of there being 2,000,000 unemployed laborers in this country, degraded into "tramps" by the gnawings of hunger and the distress of their families?

12. Do you know enough arithmetic to perceive that this is one starving "tramp" to every twenty-three persons?

13. That if you tell the truth, Michigan to-day has 60,000 of these wretched creatures, Jackson county 1,600 of them, and the city of Lansing 380?

14. Where are they and who are they?

15. What proof have you that there are 2,000,000 more men only half employed in this country, and 2,000,000 more who, if they were to be sick one month, would see their families forced into the poor-houses?

16. Do you know enough arithmetic to perceive that 6,000,000 of idle, or half-employed, or almost destitute laborers, make about three-fourths of the whole working force of the country?

17. Do you pretend to say, seriously, that only one man in four and a quarter in this country has any permanent labor or business to perform? (The total number of able-bodied males of working age is estimated at 9,000,000.)

18. Do you mean to say that each fully employed man, besides supporting himself and family, has to carry on his back one tramp, half of another tramp, none of whom can get work by which they are able fully to live?

19. Is this a true picture of American society to-day?

20. If you think so, what company have you been keeping recently?

21. In denying and ridiculing the idea that there has been any over-production of the necessities of life, do you speak honestly?

22. Did your wife never cook more victuals than the family could eat before they would spoil?

23. Did you never have more clothes made up than the family could wear out?

24. Did you never know of wood being given away to those who would cut and haul it off the ground?

25. Did you never see apples and peaches rot by hundreds of bushels?

26. Did you never know of corn being burned for fuel in the teeming west?

27. Did you never know of cattle and swine being given away to those who would feed them?

28. Was there not over-production in all such instances?

29. Was it the Government and the currency, or the deficiency or expense of transportation, or perhaps the lack of forethought in the producer, which caused such a surplus of the necessities of life as you know often exists in some localities?

30. In saying that "money must have the stamp of the Government upon it," do you mean the stamp of the home Government?

31. If so, how do you account for Canadian bank notes now passing current among us?

32. How do you account for Scotch bank notes being the chief money of that thrifty people?

33. Don't you know that the Canadian and the Scotch Governments put no stamp on that money and take no responsibility for it?

34. Don't you know that such money is based wholly on the ability of the banks to pay these notes when required, and on the public belief in that ability?

35. Don't you know that gold and silver in bars will buy just as much property as in coin?

36. Don't you know that if the Government stamp should be affixed to a gold eagle, but the filings all saved, you could buy just as much property with it as when it was perfect?

37. Don't you know that before there was any mint in California, the gold dust was weighed as your gold eagles were weighed (you say) in London, when you wanted currency for them?

38. In short, don't you know that the Government stamp adds no value to the value already in it?

39. Don't you know that in Australia the price of a drink of liquor used to be a pinch of gold dust, and that bar-tenders with big thumbs and fingers commanded high salaries?

40. Don't you know that the inconvenience of this weighing and pinching business led men to ask of the Government its certificate of the money value in a piece of coin, so as to save time and disputes?

41. If the Government stamp alone will make money, are you prepared to pay as much for greenbacks and scrip from which the "stamp" has been worn away or washed out, take them pound for pound, as you will pay for gold and silver coin which has become smooth by use?

42. Has not the paper lost all its value in losing the stamp?

43. Have the gold and silver which remain lost any of their value?

44. In saying that "iron nails were once money in old Scotland, codfish was money in Newfoundland, musket balls were money in Massachusetts, hoop-poles and coon-skins were money in Indiana, beaver skins were money in Montreal, tobacco was money in Maryland and Virginia," don't you give away your case?

45. Don't you see that our forefathers demanded intrinsic value in their different kinds of money—demanded something which would stay valuable beyond the day and the place where it was tendered and accepted—something which had *fabor* concentrated in it?

46. Don't you see that they were wiser than yourself and the irredeemable school of financiers?

47. Don't you know that the red men of our forests would at first accept as money certain shells and beads, worked into wampum, of little or no intrinsic value, but catching their foolish fancy for ornaments?

48. Did you ever hear of such simpletons as those aborigines, until the greenback party arose, and clamored for \$2,000,000 or more of pictures and printed pieces of paper, payable nowhere, never, by nobody, but called "absolute money?"

49. Don't you think the redskins and the greenheads make a noble team to help the human race out of "hard times?"—the wild savages who won't work and don't talk much, and the wilder "thinkers" and "reformers" of our day, who work tremendously—with their mouths?

50. Don't you know that the bank of England has never closed its doors and refused to redeem its notes in specie since it resumed in 1822?

51. Don't you know that to stop a panic the bank has been permitted to issue more notes than it had gold to redeem (beyond its investment in British bonds or consols), and that as soon as the public knew this iron rule to be suspended, they ceased to hurry to the bank for gold?

52. Don't you know that a bank of England note has never failed to be worth its face in gold sovereigns for more than half a century, although it is not a legal tender?

53. Why do you draw a picture of the honest Christian banker issuing \$10 of bills for every \$1 in specie he owns, as if that had anything to do with the existing system?

54. Haven't you shook off the mouldy notions of the past and learned that this state-bank "confidence" system has been set aside by the well secured, well-taxed, well-examined, well-regulated national bank-system?

55. Did you ever know a man to lose a dollar by his "confidence" in national-bank bills?

56. Did you ever know a man to refuse national-bank bills for any property he had to sell?

57. Did you ever know interest or exchange to be as cheap under any other system as at the national banks now?

58. When you say that "greenbacks and national-bank notes cannot any more exist together than freedom and slavery, for one of them has got to get out of the way," don't you know that greenbacks and national-bank notes have existed together for 14 years, and that for six years past the difference between them has not averaged \$30,000?

59. Do you ever look into a treasury report?

60. Do you know anything about the statistics of finance?

61. When you say there are 190 national bankers in the congress of the United States, don't you know it is false?

62. Can you name 20 national bankers in that body?

63. Can you name ten?

64. Can you name even five whose business is national banking?

65. Don't you know that this falsehood was told three years ago by Moses W. Field, and that he has never yet given the names of these national bankers nor attempted to do so?

The Delinquent Subscriber.

One day last week, while sad and dreary,
As we wended, weak and weary,
Across the unswept floor;
We heard, at first, a gentle tapping,
Then it became an earnest rapping
At our sanctum door.
"Come in?" we said; while yet we pondered
And in silence we stood, grieved
That for us could be in store;
Then, the door-holt gently turning,
In he walked. Our cheek was burning!
Thoughts of crimson gore.
"Are you the man who does the writing?"
(What word will rhyme with this but fighting?
Quickly thought we, o'er and o'er.)
"Sir, we are," we gently told him,
Knocking to the boys to hold him,
The girls to hold his sore.
"Then you'll please give me a credit
Opposite that little debt."
For two dollars more;
I like your paper and will take it
As long as you strive to make it
As good as it has been before.
We jumped! he dodged thus we missed him,
Or he should have surely kissed him,
Noticing the boy's despair;
So wisdom treated in this manner,
We felt inclined to sing hosannah!
Only this and nothing more!

PARKER'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

AN INCIDENT OF NAPOLEON'S THREATENED INVASION OF ENGLAND.

About the beginning of this century, while the Revolutionary wars were raging, communication in cipher was naturally very prevalent; and ingenuity was taxed to the utmost on one hand to invent, and on the other to detect the medium used in correspondence. As a rule, the decipher had beaten the decipherer; and no known method was secure of detection. If conventional signs merely were used, the recurrence of the different symbols gave a key easy followed out. Some ingenious spirits corresponded by reference to the pages and lines of particular books—others by an agreed vocabulary. But these last methods, although they might preserve the secret, disclosed what was often quite as dangerous, that there was a secret, I am about to tell you of a plan which for a long time was not only undetected, but unsuspected.

It was at that time, when the first Napoleon had assembled his fleets and transports at Brest, with the ostensible and as is generally believed the real view of making a descent on England.

At the time I speak of, the chief clerk was an elderly man of the name of Parker—a wizened, wiry, dapper individual, so imbued with the official tincture of Whitehall, that it had become second nature to him. He was a genial and kindly soul, keen and energetic in the affairs of his office, and in all others a mere child.

He had engaged as his private secretary a young fellow of the name of Beaumont, who was one of the most promising subordinates in the establishment. He was a modest, unassuming man, very good-looking, with a countenance and an air suggestive of depression and melancholy. He was evidently of good education, and probably well-born also, for his manners were easy, and indicated good breeding. He was a native of Jersey, and had been introduced to the notice of the Admiralty authorities by some influential member of Parliament. He was much liked in the office, and discharged his duties to perfection.

One morning Parker presented himself before my uncle with a visage pale with woe, and trembling with excitement.

"Why what is the matter, Parker? Has Bonaparte come?"

"He may have, for aught I know," said Parker. "Things are all wrong, Sir George!"

"What are wrong?"

"The letters are wrong. There is a spy among us. I have known it for long; now I am quite sure; but I cannot find him out." Parker went on to explain that he had for some time suspected that some one in the office communicated their private information and despatches outside. He had redoubled his precautions; but, more than ever confirmed in his suspicions, was entirely baffled in his endeavors to detect the culprit.

"But, Parker," said my uncle, "how do you come to be so sure that your secrets have transpired?"

"By the funds, Sir George. They answer to the news as surely as the bell down stairs does to the bell-rope. I find them going up and down as if they were sitting in the office," said Parker, personifying the Stock Exchange for the moment.

"Have all the letters to the clerks been examined strictly?"

"Yes, I read them all myself."

"Find nothing in them?"

"Mighty little. Some are from home, some from friends, and most of them from sweethearts," said Parker, twisting his face into a grim smile, "and rum things they say in them."

"And the young men's letters. Are they run, too?"

"They are more careful like, as they know I am to see them; but, Lord save you, sir, they are all stuff; not a ha'porth of harm in them."

"This matter must be seen to," said my uncle; "I have had my own misgivings on the same subject. Bring me all the letters which come to, and are sent by, the clerks for the next week. There is no reason why you should have all the run to yourself."

So my uncle had the letters for a week and found them very much as Parker had described them. The suspicious symptoms increased; the Stock Exchange responded more sensitively than ever; but not the slightest ground for suspecting any one transpired. My uncle was bewildered, and Parker was rapidly verging to insanity.

"It is certainly not the clerks," said my uncle. "There is no treason there," said he, pushing back the letters of the day. "By the way, how does young Beaumont get on? She seems a nice creature, that sister of his, to judge by her letters?"

"He is the best hand in the office, a long sight; and his sister is a very sweet lady-like creature. They are orphans, poor things, and he supports her out of his salary. She called at the office two months ago, and I gave him leave to see her for a few minutes in my room. But he knew it was against rules, and has not seen her here again."

"But what are we to do?" said my

uncle: "I think I will speak to the First Lord."

So he spoke to the First Lord, who thought the affair serious enough. "It must be in the letters," said he. "I cannot be in my letters," said my uncle.

"As you please," said the chief; "but though you cannot find it there, perhaps another can. I would try an expert."

My uncle had no faith in experts, or Bow street runners, and mistrusted them. But he could not refuse to try the experiment suggested. So the most experienced decipherer in London was summoned into council, and to him the letters of the day were secretly submitted.

He read them all very carefully, looked at them in the light, and looked at the light through them. At last he put them all aside, except one from Elinor Beaumont.

"Who is the lady that writes this?" said the taciturn man of skill at last.

"A very sweet young woman," said Parker smartly; "sister of my private secretary."

"Does she write often?"

"Yes; she is his only correspondent, and writes about twice a week."

"Where does she live?"

"She lives in Jersey, Beaumont told me. Their father was in business there."

"And does she always write about the same kind of things—saints' rheumatism, picnics, squire's tea-parties, and the like?"

"Much the same, excepting when she speaks of Beaumont himself."

"Hum!" said the expert.

"Well, sir," said my uncle, who was rather impatient of the man of skill's pomposity, "and that may 'Hum!' mean? Have the young woman and her aunt's rheumatism done the mischief?"

"Hum! She dates from Fleet street?"

"And why should she not date from Fleet street?"

"I should be sorry to prevent her," said the unmoved philosopher. "Has this correspondence continued long?"

"Oh, yes—a couple of years or so, but not nearly so regularly as lately."

"For how long regularly?"

"About two months."

"That is, about the time when you first suspected the betrayal of confidence?"

"Really, my friend if you can't see farther into a millstone than that, you may give up the profession," said my uncle. "Take my word for it, the Beaumonts have nothing to do with it. Rubbish."

"Hum!" And with that the man of skill took his hat and departed, saying he would return in two days. The two days, however, were five before he came back, and was again closeted with my uncle and Parker, with whom he had fallen into great disfavor.

"Wants to make a job," said the latter—"a regular humbug."

"Sir George," said the regular humbug, "has Mr. Beaumont a locked desk in his room?"

"Yes, sir," said Parker, "he has."

"Have you a key that will open it?"

"I have—and what of that?"

"I wish to have that desk opened without his knowledge, and the contents brought to me."

"And on what pretence?" said my uncle, "do you propose to put this insult on a man against whom there is no reasonable ground of suspicion, and who has not been allowed to speak for himself?"

"There need be no insult; for he will know nothing of it; neither will any one else."

"I will not permit it, sir."

"Hum! Then I mean to do no more in the business."

"But," said Parker, whose official notions made him unwilling to break off the negotiations in this manner, "what pretence have you for doing this to Mr. Beaumont and not to other clerks?"

"Shall I tell you? There is no such person as Elinor Beaumont, and the address in Fleet street is a notorious haunt of suspected foreigners."

"Good gracious!" said my uncle, changing color, "you don't say that?"

"It is the fact, but you will see the necessity of being cautious and silent in the matter. Detection hangs on a thread as it stands, and a whisper will break it."

"What do you mean," said Parker, "about Elinor Beaumont? I have seen her."

"There is no Elinor Beaumont in Jersey. I sent and have ascertained the facts."

"I am sure there is some mistake about all this, which Beaumont can clear up. Let us send for him."

"If you do, the game is up. I trust, in fact he does not know of my visits. We cannot be too cautious in these matters."

"Pedantic ass," muttered my uncle; "but I suppose we had better give him his own way. If you meet Parker and here at seven to-night, we shall have this wonderful desk opened, and your discoveries shall be made."

They met again that evening. The desk was opened by Parker, and a bundle of letters, carefully packed up, all from Elinor Beaumont, and a quantity of circulars, plays, bills, and shop receipts were handed to the expert.

That gentleman read through the letters, and seemed much struck by the

beginning to end, and then he said— "Do you see anything suspicious in that? It seems to me very innocent."

"Hum! It may be. Was there anything else in the desk?" said he, addressing Parker.

"You may go and look," growled that potentate; and he led the way, the expert following.

The deck was quite empty, with the exception of two or three scraps of waste paper. On one of these the expert pounced, and returned with an air of elation to the other room. He then unfolded this scrap of paper, and disclosed a half sheet exactly the size of the paper on which Elinor Beaumont's letters were written, in which oblong holes at intervals had been cut.

He then placed this half sheet over the letter, and handed both, thus placed, to my uncle, whose astonished eyes read the following words, which the holes left visible:

"Fleet wind bound. Fifty sail of the line, 25 smaller. Should the wind change, expect us on Friday."

"The devil!" said my uncle; "and Nelson ordered off to the West Indies."

Then was there, as you may suppose, hurrying and scurrying, and running and chasing, and dispatching of government couriers, and semaphore telegraphs, and carrier pigeons, and all the old world means of communication then in fashion. The key, thus obtained, disclosed the whole correspondence, which turned out to be a connected series of letters from the French government, smuggled into Jersey. The result history knows; the intended invasion was abandoned, and Napoleon went elsewhere.

"But what put you on the scent?" asked my uncle afterwards, with many apologies to the expert.

"I suspected the trick from the first, although it was a very good specimen of it. The letters were too innocent, and had too little point in them. But they were done with admirable skill. The grammar was complete; and the dots or marks which bunglers use to guide them in writing the words which are to be read were entirely absent.

The way in which the deception is effected is this: The correspondents, before commencing take a sheet of paper and cut holes in it, which, of course, in the two half sheets, exactly correspond. They each take one half sheet, and when a letter is to be written, the writer so arranges the words that those intended to be read shall appear in the holes when the half-sheet is placed over the paper, which is of the same size.

When his correspondent receives the letter, he places his half-sheet over it, and reads off the words, as you did. The difficulty which was so well conquered in this case, is to make the sense run fluently, and to prevent any visible break in the writing. Without the half-sheet with the holes in it, no one can have the slightest clue to the real meaning.

"My suspicions, once aroused, were confirmed by the inquiries which I made. The whole story about the sister was a fabrication. The letter did not come from Jersey, the answers went to Fleet street, in the charge of very notorious foreign agents. But if our friend had not been fool enough to leave his half-sheet in his desk, we might have groped in vain for the mystery."

Beaumont disappeared that night, and was never heard of again at the Admiralty. It transpired afterwards that some accomplice had warned him of the expert's visit to the Admiralty, and his inquiries in Jersey. He had made an attempt to get admittance to his room, but was scared by the sounds he heard, and contrived to escape to France. The lady who acted the sister, and who visited the Admiralty, partly to put the authorities off their guard, and probably also to interchange the key to the cipher, was a Parisian celebrity who both before and afterwards was renowned for her daring in political intrigue.—*Frazier's Magazine*.

—*Torpedoes for Grave-robbers.*

Columbus (O.) Journal.

Mr. Phil. K. Clover, the artist, has invented a torpedo designed to make the robbery of graves a hazardous and unpopular business, and has taken the necessary steps to procure letters patent.

The torpedo may be briefly described as a miniature needle gun. It is about six inches long, and is divided into two pieces. The first piece which is to be nailed inside the coffin, and almost covered by the upholstery, contains a spiral spring, to which are attached two small chains, which are to be fastened around the body or around the arms of the corpse. So far the invention is harmless; but just before the final closing of the coffin, the second piece, containing a cartridge, and arranged on the needle-gum plan, is to be screwed on to the section containing the spring. The torpedo is now ready for action. The grave-robber may dig to the coffin, and remove the covering thereof, but when he attempts to move the body he pulls the chain and sets off the spiral spring, which strikes the needle with great force, explodes the cap, and sends buckshot or ball in an upward direction. The grave-robber stooping over his work, is liable to be shot with deadly effect. Under the most favorable circumstances to him, it is likely to be powerfully impressed with a sense of danger, and to vacate the premises with despatch. The torpedoes will not be very expensive, and several of them may be placed in the coffin, so that the resurrectionist will have no assurance, when one explodes, that the danger is over. Should the article come into general use, the knowledge of its existence will have a straining influence, and it will do its work without many fatal cases.

Then there was a hurrying to and fro, And struggling each to be the first to dress, With clothes all wet that but an hour ago, And which had gone on with more complete success;

And clothes were torn that ne'er wore before; For hark! hush! it is! it is! the steamer's whistling roar.

Once more on board, the Grummond headed for the lake, and then began an interesting time for the boys, the partaking of ice cream and cake, prepared and served by Dewey, the noted caterer. The boys were sent down the front stairway in gangs of twenty-five, and the way ice cream and cake disappeared was marvelous to behold. When the boys cried "Hold, enough," they were tenderly sent up the stairway after Mr. House, hurrying their regretful steps by saying there was a big supply of lemonade and cigars in hat part of the boat.

For a while the boys felt that their innocence had been basely betrayed by Mr. House's delusive information, but they soon got over it, and one young man remarked that they would never want a home as long as the Grummond

NEWSBOYS LET LOOSE.

THE FREE PRESS NEWSBOYS TAKE A HOLIDAY.

Detroit Free Press:

Probably the only two persons who make their living by yelling are the newsboy and the side-show ticket seller, and the former could yell the latter blind in twenty minutes and then have voice enough to spare to sell a large edition. It is hard to divest a holiday of the peculiarities of everyday life, and so it is not to be wondered at that when the 246 newsboys marched two and two yesterday up Griswold street, along Jefferson and down Woodward avenues, they yelled. It was the day of the annual excursion of The Free Press newsboys, so these young gentlemen felt good, and it was impossible to repress the shout with which they gave vent to their feelings as they marched along so slick and nice, behind a banner bearing the device, THE FREE PRESS NEWSBOYS' EXCURSION.

In big letters. Each boy had a white silk badge pinned to his coat with the same words printed on them. The famous Jack Sheppard led the band and carried the banner. It was a proud day for Jack, and as he turned his one reliable eye down one side of the procession and then down the other, it was plain to see he felt honored by the position he filled. When the boys saw the sable sides of the Grummond at her wharf it was impossible to restrain them within the rigid lines of a procession. The newsboy's yell of delight went up as they broke ranks and made for the steamer, and it required the united exertions of those in charge to keep them from clambering over her sides like a lot of pirates boarding their prize. However, the boys soon discovered that there was but one way of getting aboard, the straight and narrow way that led past the ticket collector, and for fifteen minutes the unfortunate ticket man held his own against a surging mass until the 246 were on board. The boys immediately clambered into every part of the boat in a yearning search for some place where they should not be. Finding that climbing the flag poles, exploring the paddle wheels and riding on the engine would not be allowed, they settled down to the always ready alternative of yelling. As the Grummond gracefully swept past the foot of Woodward avenue a wild cheer rent the air, which probably disturbed the sleepers on the benches in Grand Circus Park and certainly astonished everybody between the river and Jefferson avenue.

As the boat went up the river some swimmers attracted the attention of the boys. The latter at once surrounded Manager House and asked:

"Can't we go in swimming?"

"Certainly," said Mr. House, intending to drown their ardor. "The steamer will stop in the middle of the lake and then you can get in—if you want to."

A general yell of joy instead of dismay arose, and the boys fairly danced at the thought of a real "over the head" swim.

"Now," said one, "that's sensible; he knows just what boys want."

"Say Mister, can't I dive from this deck when you stop?" cried one.

Local Matters.

The Episcopalians hope to emulate the Presbyterians by having their spire painted.

—Mr. W. R. Davis is raising and otherwise repairing his house on Pearl street.

—A number of young ladies and gentlemen had a pleasant picnic at Geddes, on Wednesday.

—The Good Templars have a "peach social" at their hall to-night,—the first of the season. All are invited.

—Among the residences now building in Detroit, the *Evening News* mentions that of Mr. Delos Showerman, situated on Edmund street, valued at \$9,000.

—The Cornwell Fire Company will decide, next Wednesday evening, whether they will enter the United States and Canada tournament to be held at Chicago, Sept. 3.

—The official report of crops for 1877-8 shows that Washtenaw had 66,527 acres of wheat in 1878, against 55,410 in 1877,—a gain of 11,117 acres. The number of producers is put down at 2,752.

—Miss S. S. Rice, the Baltimore elocutionist, will give readings for the benefit of the Ladies Home Association, next Friday evening. Further particulars will be made known early next week.

—Drury & Taylor are putting a new cornice and new window caps on their building. The store is being painted inside and out, a new awning is being put up, and a new plate-glass front added.

—Messrs. Joe Manning, R. C. Hayton, Wm. Hayton, M. T. Woodruff, and Dr. Owen, of the Light Guards, go to Tecumseh on Tuesday, to shoot against five members of the Tecumseh Guard. Range 200 and 500 yards.

—Letters remaining uncalled for in Post-Office, Aug. 15th: Horace Bowen, Mrs. C. E. Cole, Lizzie Kingan, Amanda Kyles, Jas. Leathard, Jessie Miller, Ferdinand Mine, M. J. Russell, Elizabeth Streeter, Mrs. C. S. Tan Derlip (2), Joshua West, Thos. White.

—Two students from the Institution for the Blind at Flint will give a concert at Samson's Hall, this evening. The programme will consist of comic and sentimental songs, and the proceeds will go toward completing their education at Flint. The admissions is only 25 cents, children 10 cents.

—On Tuesday night a faint alarm of fire was heard, but when it was found that nothing was burning except the old slaughter house on the river below the town, the engine was not suffered to appear. The building had not been used for some time, and it must have been set on fire. The loss, if any there be, falls on L. N. Conklin.

—Contrary to the reports published in the Detroit papers, our manufacturers are not troubled by low water. Deubel Brothers report that this summer they have had more water than for five years, previous and the same report comes from the Peninsular Co. Occasionally the mills have to hold up for a time, but otherwise they run night and day.

—The excitement about the gate patent is fast subsiding. The farmers are found to be more numerous than was expected, who bought rights twelve years ago, and were laughed at by their neighbors, who forthwith went to copying these handy gates regardless of the patent. The laugh is on the other side now. The holders of the patent are more confident than ever of the validity of their claims, and determined to maintain what they believe to be their rights.—*Sentinel*.

—Messrs. Harper & Brothers have just issued "Through the Dark Continent," Henry M. Stanley's account of his travels around the sources of the Nile. Stanley has done much more than any one else to lift the veil that to this day hides the interior of Africa, and this record of his travels is in the highest degree interesting and instructive. The book could not come at a more opportune time, for the ladies of the city have become, by means of their literary club, deeply interested in all that pertains to the country Stanley so graphically describes. Miss Chatterton is the agent for this city.

Personals.

Mrs. J. G. Crane is visiting in New York State.

Mr. F. W. Cleaveland is visiting at South Egremont, Mass.

The Rev. A. T. Pierson, of Detroit, spent part of Tuesday in this city.

Miss Carrie Glover, of Philadelphia, is visiting her brother, Mr. H. P. Glover.

Mr. J. F. Sanders and family have been spending several days at Orchard Lake.

Rev. J. S. Boyden conducts the services at the First Baptist Church, Ann Arbor, tomorrow.

Hon. Chauncey Joslin will address the mass meeting in Red Ribbon Hall, Dexter, next Sunday evening.

Mr. C. Cornwell is spending the Summer at Martha's Vineyard. He will return about the first of September.

Hon. J. Webster Childs will speak at the annual picnic of the Patrons of Husbandry of Allegan county, August 21.

Miss Rosa Lee, a graduate of the State Normal School, class of '78, has accepted the position of preceptress of the Dexter Union School for the ensuing year.

Mr. Frank C. Blodgett, formerly of this city, and now of Philadelphia, has been appointed instructor in the Pennsylvania Military Academy, of which well-known school he is a graduate.

Miss Etta Schaffer has been elected by the Good Templars of this city to represent

them in the Grand Lodge of Michigan, which meets at Lansing next October. Miss Louise Rowley is the alternate delegate.

Professor A. A. Griffith, formerly of Ypsilanti, is President of the Northern Illinois College and Griffith School of Reading and Oratory. Mrs. Griffith is Preceptress of the same institution, and Mrs. Jennie G. Starr is in charge of the College House.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Church services conducted by the pastor unless otherwise stated.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH (Episcopal), Rev. J. A. Wilson, D. D., rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. John M. Richmond, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The services to-morrow will be conducted by Professor Vroman.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. J. S. Boyden, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Haskell, of Ann Arbor, will preach to-morrow.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. O. J. Perrin, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

NOTE.—The Presbyterians, Baptist and Methodist churches will unite in a union service at the Presbyterian church to-morrow evening. Preaching by Rev. S. Haskell, of Ann Arbor.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. S. R. Chubb, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Catholic), Father De Bever, pastor. Services at 8 and 10:30 A. M.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, E. Laible, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. Owing to the illness of the pastor, there will be no service to-morrow.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. J. Bundy, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. Jacob A. Holt, pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

THE YPSILANTI REFORM CLUB meets in Light Guard Hall Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow will be addressed by Rev. Samuel Haskell, of Ann Arbor.

THE YPSILANTI RED RIBBON CLUB meets in New Jerusalem Chapel Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock. On account of the camp meeting, there will be no meeting to-morrow.

Oliver Ditson's New Music Store.

Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, have two six-story buildings. They are divided by a thick wall, with fire proof doors. For additional security against fire, there are extinguishers and self-acting fire-alarms in every room.

We will visit the basement stories. Here we find the spaces compactly filled with shelving, and the shelves full of sheet music, each kind of piece in its own folio, and so nicely arranged, that, although here and in other rooms there are nearly or quite 40,000 different pieces of music, any one required may be found in a very few moments. In one place is the extensive heating apparatus; in others large fire-proof vaults to store the plates from which music is printed.

Enter one of these vaults. Here are, 30,000 music plates. We will take two of them, and make our way to the elevator, which is worked by the water-power, and makes nothing of raising a piano, or a thousand pounds of books, to any story. It shall take us to the upper story, where we enter a large printing room containing 20 presses, all in use. Let us take our plates to the oldest printer. He informs us that he has been at this work for 50 years, and that the presses we see are the same as those on which bank notes and engravings are printed. To show us the operation, he lays our plates, side by side, on the press. We notice that the plates are not type plates, but are thin sheets of white metal, with the notes engraved on them. Our old printer now "dabs" printing ink all over our clean plates, forcing it into every crevice. Then he wipes off the surface with a very dirty rag, and then with a cleaner one, with his black fingers, in some strange way seizes hold of a sheet of white paper, lays it on the plates, gives half a turn to an emery wheel at the left hand, and in a moment holds up two nicely printed pages of music. It is understood that this is comparatively a very slow way of printing, and that, besides what is here printed, as many more sheets are struck off from ordinary type printing presses, as also all the books are, thus keeping, very possibly, 50 printers constantly at work.

We leave the region of big wheels, rags and printer's ink, and descend to the next two stories, which contain four large rooms devoted to the music-book trade. In these rooms are numerous bins, each of which contains from \$500 to \$1,000 worth of music books, of all imaginable varieties. Here, as elsewhere, we find conveniences for rapids transit, as, at a call through the printing tube, practised hands will in a few moments send any book in the establishment to the counter, and the elevator continually ascends for the benefit of wholesale customers.

As we walk about the well filled apartments, we have before us the musical history of a half century. At its beginning, two or three American Church Music Books; now about 100. Then, no Juvenile Singing Books; now about 75. Then only one or two Musical Societies; now 250 different books for them. Then, one or two Instruction Books; now 500.

A day might be profitably spent by a musical student in getting a general idea of the nearly 2,000 different books in these rooms; but time will not wait. We again descend; first, however, politely bidding farewell to a group of literary ladies and gentleman, who are correcting, arranging, cataloguing, or otherwise putting in order the new music of the day. We may also pay a visit to the cheerfully lighted Advertising room, which is familiar spot to gentlemen connected with most of the prominent papers of the continent, and has correspondence with all. We are told that the advertisements here concocted, appear weekly in at least 2,000,000 newspapers. Ditson & Co. believe in printer's ink. Their little announcements, although of moderate length if fastened to telegraph wires, would, in the course of a year make a continued string of fluttering little flags from every line in the country. So the press enables one to "be known and read of all men." Here also are found the current copies of hundreds of the best journals, containing no end of local news picked up by ye sprightly reporters, who fish in the Columbia to the St. Croix, or walk the streets of Frisco, Denver, Omaha, Charleston, Nashville, St. Paul, or Montreal, not to mention the greater cities of the East. Hither too, come numerous inquiries from the man who

"Wants to know, you know," about musical matters, which queries are

conveniently answered by means of various cards and circulars. Here, also, all new music is carefully looked over, and accurate printed descriptions prepared, a great convenience to out of town teachers. It takes 100 persons, (not counting the printers), to "run" the stores of Ditson & Co.

In three of the lower rooms we find a large number of Pianos, in which there is a large local trade, of which we need not delay to speak; but before leaving we finally take a survey of the "store" or the room where the head quarters are established. Here we receive a cordial "farewell greeting" from the two senior members of the firm, who work with, and about as hard as, their employees. A number of book-keepers and the various managers of the great machine are around us, and in front, a retail department of moderate size. Familiar faces in the store are those of all the musical celebrities of the nation. We are invited to make our exit through the Steinway Piano room, and do so noticing by the way the well-kept department of "Novello" and other foreign music. As we step out into busy Washington Street, and look back at the great granite and sandstone twins of stores, we feel that one fact is proved: This is a musical people, and here is the epitome of its musical life.

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

He holds in his right hand the staff of command, head surrounded with laurels, and the sarcophagus is before him, at one end of which Hercules is leaning on his club. In this group, below the Marshall, upon the steps is a beautiful female figure, personating France full of glee and in her posture very graceful. She is endeavoring with one hand to push the Marshall back or hold him, and with the other to repulse Death who is represented at the head of the grave partly concealed by a large cloth held in one hand and with the other he holds open the lid, hour glass in hand and looking up with his grimacing skull as though he would announce that the hero's life was at an end. There are also at the Marshall's right hand in an attitude of terror, at being overthrown, the heraldic animals of Austria, Holland and England, the three allied nations he triumphed over in the wars of Flanders. All these figures are beautifully done in white marble and immediately in the rear and connected with it—the whole work being in the choir or end of the old church of St. Thomas in Strasburg—is a large grey marble slab inserted in the wall forming a becoming background to the whole, in size perhaps fifteen feet wide and thirty feet high. On this slab is a representation of a diminishing shaft, perhaps four feet in width and in far relief. On this shaft there is in sunken letters gilded, a long inscription which recounts his victories, and who he was, etc. There was also below the Sarcophagus a bas-relief traversed by two staves of command, the Collar of Polland with the White Eagle, and surmounted with a ducal crown. There is also on one side of the Marshall a weeping genius, with flambeau reversed, and the whole work is just full of expression. So much space for one description. E. S.

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744-tf

Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, MAY 12th, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	Mail	Day Express	Kal.	Avgton.	Atlantic Express	Night Express	P. M.
Chicago.....Lv.	A. M. 7.30	9.00	4.45	4.00	5.15	9.00	
Michigan City.....	7.22	11.10	6.35	7.40	11.25		
New Buffalo.....	8.47	11.27	6.57			11.35	
Niles.....	10.45	12.15	8.12	9.00	12.25		
Kalamazoo.....	12.33	1.40	10.00		2.17		
Battle Creek.....	1.27	2.13		11.08	3.15		
Marshall.....	2.26	3.00		11.37	3.49		
Albion.....Ar.	2.52	3.21	A. M.	12.05	4.10		
Jackson.....Ar.	4.00	A. M.	12.45	4.50			
Jackson.....Lv.	3.45		6.31				
Chelsea.....	4.40						
Dexter.....	5.00		6.47				
Ann Arbor.....	5.20	5.10	7.00	2.05	6.28		
Ypsilanti.....	5.02	5.45	7.52	2.44	7.09		
G. T. Junction.....	6.33	6.15	8.25	3.20	6.45		
Detroit.....Ar.	6.48	6.30	8.40	3.35	8.00		

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 10:45 A. M.

GOING WEST.

	Mail	Day Express	Kal.	Avgton.	Atlantic Express	Express	Pacific
Detroit.....Lv.	A. M. 7.00	9.35	4.45	6.20	9.50		
Grand Junction.....	7.15	10.10	5.00	6.35	10.10		
Wayne Junction.....	7.15						